Professional and Business Cards.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 20th, 1857

25-ly JAMES O. BOWDEN.

JAMES O. BOWDEN.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVIS10NS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been
elected inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the
Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County
Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention
to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf
N. F. BOURDEAUX.

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

A UCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. J.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,

AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & Co.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4-56-tf

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his ine of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Crement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20-37-ly

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT, W HOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wil-

W. H. McKOY. W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores

and other produce. Liberal advances made on consignment. H. HARBAUGH,

Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of
Public and Private Buildings.

A LSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST
IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will r prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-ly.

LAW NOTICE. M. B. SMITH.

DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.

MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will
henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court
House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.

Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining coun-

ties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office. THOS. B. CARR. M. D. D. D. S. PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten

years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate. An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate. Ditto on gold, with artificial gums,
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural,
A fine gold filling, warranted permanent,

and destroying the nerve, Extracting a tooth. Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional

charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m-34-tf WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS.

Wilmington, N. C.

G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing-50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or

no charge made. Nov. 23d.—[12-tf. LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL
in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot,
are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be
got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a
share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.

100 AGENTS WANTED. thout investing a capital. The above is no "three cent catch pents,"
introduce Patent Medicines, Books, &c.
For an outfit, enclose stamps for return postage.
T. S. CARTER, Plaistow, N. H.
26-3m

NEGROES WANTED. THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington. DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND. LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

A NY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my services and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of ne, thence will decline until the 15th September; my oboct is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock pring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C. J. O. HALE, M. D.

\$50 REWARD RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the first RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, about the life of July last, a Mulatto man named "DICK," about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, stout built, has rather a down look. He is supposed be lurking in Dog-Wood Neck, All Saints Parish, South Carolina, where he formerly belonged to Mr. Montgomery. The above reward will be paid for his return to me or his odgment in any jail so that I can get him.

JAMES DARBY.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 24th. 1856.

66-4t—13-tf

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st inst., our boy JACK, formerly owned by B. Southerland, Esq., of Wilmington. Said boy left the cars at Whitehead's Station, on the W. & W. Washington, where he has a wife, and is probably lurking.
The above reward will be paid for his delivery to D. J.
Southerland, in Wilmington, or his confinement in any jail
we can get him.

BRIGHTWELL & PETERS,

For 20-25-2maps we can get him. Feb 20—25-2muoo

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS. HE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF IN-forming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Poundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in the control of the control water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flour-ing Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevaters, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers. On application I will order and erect any of the above

machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my embyment. I am versed in the various improvements. give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the lib-For further information address the subscriber at Pollocks-lle; Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON, Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

HE SUBSCRIBER baving been recently appointed

March 2101, FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR! SUPER. FLOUR; Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S, No. 11 North Water st.

Wilmington Journ

AWEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$250IN ADVANC

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil. A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Nov. 1

1,000 BOXES Window Glass. assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. L'PPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by
Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY. NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE TRUSTEES of the Kenansville Female Seminary,
having erected during the past year a large, elegant
and convenient Building, have now the satisfaction of announcing to the citizens of Duplin and the neighboring counties, that they have succeeded in securing, as principal, the
services of T. Oscar Rogers, Esq., a graduate of the University of Virginia; an able scholar, and an experienced and

Successful Teacher.

He will be prepared to open the Seminary on Monday 26th
January, and will be aided by a full corps of assistant Teachers, in all the various branches of a thorough Female Edu-

The rates of Tuition will, in no case, exceed those in similar Institutions; and Board may be obtained in private families of the first respectability, and in the immediate vicinity of the Seminary.

The subscriber will attend to all applications made pre

vious to the arrival of the Principal.

The Spring Session of the New Grove Academy, for boys, of which the Subscriber is Principal, will also commence on of which the Subscriber is a many the 26th January. Address.

REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.

15-tf.

REV. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenans ville, Dec. 11th, 1856. 15-tf.
Herald, Spirit of the Age and Newberne Express copy four times.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf

JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory-Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the
citizens of Sampson county and public generally,
he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; 150 00 ous branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanshi or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persous wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice.

Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for \$10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856--36-tf.

Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE. ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sept. 20, 1855.--3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

THE SUBSCRIBERS having now in operation a Steam Saw and Grist Mills in Wayne County, N. C., about three miles west of Mount Olive, are prepared to fill all orders for anything that can be got out of Long Leaf Pines at short notice, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the patronage of the surrounding public.

The Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company have now an opportunity of having their orders for lumber filled and lumber delivered at Mount Olive without trouble or

Mount Olive, N. C., Dec. 19, 1856. THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, at his Shop \$130,00 AGENTS WANTED.

Sortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,

WAGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest nanner, for cash only.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY. number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN,
BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash
prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to
eir advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
Delegates, Permanent Members, and the Profession generally are requested to attend.

WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D. Secretary N. C. Med. Soc.

February 26th, 1857. Wilmington Herald, Raleigh Standard and Register, Tar-boro' Southerner, North Carolina Times, Salisbury Watch-man, Charlotte Democrat and Fayetteville Observer copy weekly until meeting and send bills to the Secretary at Wil-

I Johnston County, it lies four miles South of Smithfield on Neuse River, and contains 1300 acres. It is well timbered with both Oak and Pine, and the portion that is cleared is in with both Oak and Pine, and the portion that is cleared is in fine farming order. There is on the premises a good dwelling and all necessary out houses. The terms of sale will be half cash, the ballance on time. Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to call on the subscriber who wills how them the premises.

JOHN SMITH.

CABINET FURNITURE. SPLENDID ROSEWOOD SETS, oak dining room, mahogany and walnut furniture, at the old stand, No. 20 Catharine street, near East Broadway, New York. After a continuance of thirty-seven years by the subscriber, now again replenished with a large assortment of the newest and most approved patterns of good and substantial work. Shippers and country dealers will find it to their interest to call.

SOLOMON FANNING.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the place known s the Jacob Matthis plantation, containing four hundred acres more or less, and on which is a good GRIST MILL in operation. It lies four miles west of Streklandsville, in a good and healthy neighborhood. good and healthy neighborhood.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber at hiresidence ten miles South of Stricklandsville, or of S. J

BARDEN at Stricklinsville. Nov. 28-13-6m. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.

Mary J. Newton, by Guardian Petition to sell land

Mary J. Newton, by Guardian Petition to sell land John T. Newton, and others.

In Equity.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity of said County, made in this cause, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., of Saturday, the 11th day of April next, a tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being on the East side of Moore's Creek, in the County of New Hanover, adjoining the lands of B. R. Newkirk, Charles B. McAllister and others, containing Two Hundred and Twenty-nine Acres. Acres.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, and bond with approved security required of the purchaser.

Given under my hand, at office, this 18th day of March, 1857.

[29-ts] O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.

General Notices.

NOTICE. Office Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company,
Wilmington, N. C., March 30th, 1857.

DONDS FOR NEGROES hired by this Company for the
present year have been executed, and are ready for delivery. When not applied for in person, a written order
must accompany the demand. Apply to
S. D. WALLACE, Agent.
April 3d, 1857.

WM. H. L'PPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask
Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium;
50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black
Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25
lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100
lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.]

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a deed of trust, from J. G. McDugald to the
undersigned, will be exposed to sale at public auction,
on Monday, the 4th day of Msy next, at the Court House in
Elizabeth Town, Bladen County, upon one and two years
credit, with interest from the sale, THREE LOTS OF
LAND in said Town, Nos. 77, 78 and 79, with the improvenew occupied by George Croften, being the interest of said
McDugald therein The houses are good and the stand for
a store and trade.

Also, upon six months credit, with interest. 50 acres of land

a store and trade.

Also, upon rix months credit, with interest, 50 acres of land on Fyar Swamp. where Sam'l. Benson resides ;—160 acres, baif of 320, granted to G. W. Bannerman and Alex. MoDugald, on Colley, adjoining the lands of J. G. Sutten and others. Also, 320 acres, half of 640, granted to Elias Gardner on Turnbull in said County, adjoining the lands of Rishard Tatum and others.

P. MURPHY, Trustee.

March 30th, 1857

At the zame time and place, I will offer for sale, the lot and improvements, west of the Town, between the Public Road and the River Cape Fear, containing eight acres more or less, on which is a dwelling and out houses, the late residence of J. J. McDugald, and now occupied by J. A. Richardson, Esq.; one and two years credit, with interest, bond and approved secureties required.

P. MURPHY. secureties required.



"Let those write, who never wrote before, And those who write, write the more." PHONOGRAPHY BY MAIL.

PHONOGRAPHY BY MAIL.

"THE USEFULNESS OF SHORT HAND" says Dr.
Johnson, "is not confined to any particular science
or profession, but is universal." The Rev. Dr. Raffles of
Liverpool, says:— "Phonography is a railroad method of
communicating thought; a railroad by reason of its expedition, a railroad by reason of its ease." The Subscriber is
prepared to furnish any one wishing to know this much-tobe-covetted art, with a letter, containing an explanation
of the Phonography Alphabet. The terms are \$1 00 per
letter. Cummunications must be addressed to Chinquepin,
Duplin County, N. C.

April 3d. 1857

DENTAL SURGERY. DENTAL SURGERY.

Dr. J. H. FREEMAN would most respectifully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is now prepared to perform all operations in his profession. Having had long experience, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. Teeth plugged to remain permanent and useful for life. Artificial Teeth inserted from one to a full set, in a manner so approved that Dame Nature herself would be deluded. Particular attention also to regulating Children's Teeth, the neglect of which presents so many horid deformities—all corrected and success warranted. Those so unfortunate as to need the services of a skillful operator, would never have cause to regret a visit to his Rooms, on

Front street, 3 doors above Lippitt's corner. [March 27-30-2m

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.

A CALL upon the Stockholders of this Company for the second instalment of ten per cent. upon their respective subscriptions, has been ordered by the Board of Directors, payable on the 1st day of May next.

A receiver has been appointed in each county for the convenience of the Stockholders.

H. W. GUION, President April 3—[31-t1stM]

W. C. & R. Rail Road Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS. PER SCHR. R. W. BROWN, from New York, 44 bags GREEN RIO COFFEE; 25 matts JAVA COFFEE; low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S,

To the Debtors and Creditors of Samuel Atkinson, deceased, late of the County of New Hanover.

A THE MARCH TERM, A. D. 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, letters of Administration upon the Estate of Samuel Atkinson, deceased, late of said County, were duly granted by said Court to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased in due form of Law.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the To the Debtors and Creditors of Samuel Atkinson, de

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased All persons indepted to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims, accounts and der ands against the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to present them for payment to the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the General Assembly of the State, in such cases made and provided eral Assembly of the State, in such cases made and provided. STOKELY ATKINSON, Adm'r. March 27th, 1847

NOTICE

RALEIGH PAPER MILLS.

Rags Wanted.

cash on delivery from store of a value.
bank bills, checks or Northern funds.
Reference--Cashiers of our Banks in Raleigh, and the principal North-Carolina and Virginia Merchants.
C. W. BENEDICT. N. B. Constantly on hand paper suitable for Cotton Factories and newspaper wrappers. Cotton waste wanted. C. W. B.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Jacob Cole, Joseph Cole, Bazil M., Cole, and others, Heirs at Law of Robert Cole, dec'd., vs. Gibson Sloan, Administrator, and Richard Swinson, and Ann, his wife.

PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF

PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard Swinson and Ann Swinson, two of the defendants in this case, are not residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, in this State, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the Court-House, as Kenansville, on the third Monday in the said part, then and there to need answer or demur to said.

Genth Surveyor for New Hanover County, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; he attends also to plotting of estates, leveling and draining of land and to draw-ling plans for houses and bridges. He promisses good work at moderate prices.

L. C. TURNER, Wilmington, N. C. Wilmington, N. C. Wilmington, N. C. March 27th, 1857

BBLS. SUPER. FLOUR!

The undersigned having been appointed at the Nock Spring Hotel.

March 27. No. 11 North Water st.

The Turnpike Boy and Banker.

It was during a panic in England, some years since, that a gentleman, by the name of Thompson, was seated with something of a melancholy look, in his dreary back room, watching his clerk paying away thousands of pounds hourly. He was a banker of excellent credit; there existed, perhaps, in the city of London, no safer concern then that of Messrs. Thompson & Co., but at a moment such as I speak of, no rational reflection was admitted, no former stability was looked to; a general distrust was felt, and every one rushed to his banker's to withdraw his hoard, fearful that the next instant would be too late, forgeting that his step was of all others, the most likely to insure the ruin he sought to avoid.

But to return, the wealthy citizen est gloomil watching the outpouring of his gold, and with a grim smile listening to the clamorous demands on his cashier, for although he felt perfectly easy and secure as to the ultimate of his resources, yet be could not repress a feeling of bitterness as he saw constituent after constituent rush in, and those whom he always fondly imagined to be his dearest friends eagerly assisting in the run upon his strong box.

Presently the door was opened and a stranger was ushered in who, after gazing for a moment at the bewildered banker, coolly drew a chair and abruptly "You will, pardon me, sir, for asking rather a strange question, but I am a plain man, and like to

come to the point." " Well, sir ?" impatiently interrupted the other. " I have heard that you have a run on your bank,

" Well ?"

" Is it true ?" " Really, Sir, I must decline replying to your very extraordinary query. If, however, you have any money in the bank you had better at once draw it out, and so satisfy yourself; our cashier will instantly p.y you;" and the banker rose, as a hint for the

stranger to withdraw. "Far from it, Sir; I have not a sixpence in your hands. "Then, may I ask you, what is your business

here !" " I wish to know if a small sum would aid you at this moment ?" "Why do you ask that question?"

" Because, if it would, I should gladly pay in a small deposit." The money dealer started. "You seem surprised; you don't know my person or my motive. I'll at once explain. Do you recol-

lect, some twenty years ago, when you resided in

Essex ?"

Not I, my friend." "No, Sir; few such men remember their kind laughing pair of eyes peered in upon him. deeds, but those benefitted by them seldom forget them I am, perhaps, prolix; listen, however, only the visitor.

a few moments, and I have done." The banker, who began to feel interested, at once the face; "and I have turned nurse."

"Well, Sir, as I said before, I threw open the gate for you, and as I considered myself in duty bound, I wished you a happy Christmas. 'Thank you, my lad,' replied you; 'thank you, and the same captivated, to you; here is a trifle to make it so;' and you threw Joseph P me a seven shilling piece. It was the first money I ever rossessed, and never shall I forget my joy on receiving it, or your kind smile on bestowing it. I long treasured it, and I grew up, added a little to it. till I was able to rent a toll myself. You soon after left that part of the country, and I lost sight of you. Yearly, however, I have been gaining on, your present brought good fortune with it; I am now comparagitated Thompson. "In a few days I'll call again;"

Thompson opened the roll; it contained £30,000 ! The stern-hearted banker bursted into tears. The firm did not require this prop; but the motive was so noble that even a millionaire was affected-he could not help it. The firm is still one of the first in the city of London.

ourt to the Subscriber, who at the same time was qualified as Administrator of the said deceased in due form of Law.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased in the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the Garden and the form will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the Garden and the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the recent events at Canton. The information we allude to comes in the shape of a lefter from Mr. D. P. I almer, the trainer of Mr. Ten Brocck's stable, there was a disposated to the state of the said deceased in due form and the first of the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the first of the subscriber within the time prescribed by Law, or they will be barred of recovery by virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the virture of the Act of the Garden and the form of the virture of the Act of the Gar

worse at this time, though, as he is a big, heavy win in England. What may happen to the American lot hereafter, is more than one can say, as race horses are always liable to accidents; and as to our prospects of success, why if we are able, in any race, to get a place, it is all we can hope for, and much more than is expected by the knowing ones in Eng-

This testimony, therefore, of Palmer, Haley, and Harris, agrees in every point; only Palmer is more explicit than his other comrades of the stable, and gives us a reason or two, where his brother jockeys give us facts. We are glad to learn, however, that Pryor continues to retain the good condition which we credited him with in our former communication; and that Pryoress, who is entered for the Cup, at the Stockbridge races, on the 25th June next, will not be sufficiently disabled by her stringhalt to affect her chances of being a winner. Having now justified petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the testimony of all Mr. Ten. Broeck's stable people, we leave the matter, with the hoje that it may be our to devouring each other's tails! Anyhow, if the rate of independence, A. D., 1857.

March 6.—27-6t. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

The Bacheler and Baby.

"What shall I do?" and the old bachelor stamped about the sitting room in a perfect rage of doubt, looking first at the napping babe in the little willow cradle, and then at the busy French clock on the mantle-shelf. "As sure as my name is Joseph Phelps, that little, two-fisted, large-lunged nephew of mine, is about waking, and it wants one whole hour of the time which its mother appointed for her re-

turn. Whew! I actually sweat thinking about it.

What can I do with it -how can I treat it to sugar what d'ye call 'ems, or hold it, or trot it, or do any-

thing with it ?" At this juncture, a faint wail from the baby receptacle brought bachelor Joseph to his taps. With an energy and alacrity that would not illy become a husband and baby tender, he commenced rocking With secure."

clearer, deadlier than before." "Lord save me! I've broken its neck!" was the

exclamation as he picked the baby up, and in the agony of despair tried to quiet him. A thought struck Joe. He saw a basque hanging against the wall of the adjoining bed-room, and with a smile of delight upon his countenance he went for it. Sure enough, there it was, stuffing, boddice, and all! a real monument of feminine ingenuity. He was wild with joy. He pinned it over his coat, and fastened the sleeves behind him. He took baby and laid its head against the false breast-work. exclamation as he picked the baby up, and in the head against the false breast-work.

" Shades of Southern plantations and cotton factories!" exclaimed Joe, as baby rooted its nose into it

his suggestive song; and before he had time to dis- was a delay of ten or fifteen minutes in the commence-

"Your sister is not at home, is she?" chirrupped "No ma'am," stammered Jo, growing very red in

word he did.

Making Large Castings. Few people may be aware of the amount of labor scene are brought into such close contact.

Philadelphia Bulletin. and risk involved in the production of such castings as are now required for our mammoth steamship en gines. The furnaces employed in foundries will each hold but two or three tons of melted metal at the ut--chanced to work badly, and instead of 3 o'clock, glad than otherwise that the Cantonese, whom they as expected, it was 9 P. M. before the metal was hate, are getting touched up. Our Racers in England.

ready. At this stage the in eresting facts was disSome six or eight weeks ago we published an accovered that the metal had to far chilled that it could of an apprehended attack there by the natives on all

upon the subject. Mr. Palmer says:

"As to Lecomte, he had a suspicious ankle when I took charge of the stable at New York, which is no To be defined the state of the of placing a tempting bait in the yard, and on seeing ings since he went to make a call upon an acquain-

Yesterday morning the gentleman saw two patriarchal-looking rats cogitating over the oil flask how to get a taste of the luscious article within.

After examining all round, one of them brightened up with an idea. He inserted his long tail into the had scarcely laid his hand on the bell-pull before

other, rat number two inserted his dorsal elongation into the oil flask, and allowed rat number one to enjoy the feast. This in-tailing process was kept up amicably for some time, till rat number two, who was evidently a geurmand, instead of confining himself to licking his friend's caudal appendage, actually bit it! Whereupon, to use our informant's language, "they had a fight, sir, such as has not been equalled." " they had a fight, sir, such as has not been equalled since that of Tom Hyer and Yankee Sullivan."

harged 27% couls per square for each insertion after the first

Mr. Guthrie in his remarks responsive to the compliment lately tendered him on his return to Louisville, spoke of the Sub-treasury as follows:

"During the past Administration the Sub-treasury has been in complete operation, and his sustained a fair but critical test. Many good men doubted its practicability in its incipiency, but there are few, if any, who continue to withhold their approbation of a measure fraught with so much wisdom. With a revenue unparalleled in the history of the Government, exclusively in gold and silver, the cost of exchanges to the Government has never been so light, while the finances of the country have never been so while the finances of the country have never been so

The feelings with which he returns to his home he describes thus:

a husband and baby tender, he commenced rocking the eradic; sending the indignant baby into a perfect tremor of kicks and equalls. Backwards and forwards from one side of the pillow to the other, the round, red face rolled; the infant fists were clenched with a force that purpled them; while from the white plump throat, came a cry that set the backelor wild with fear.

Again Joe looked at the clock.

"What in the deuce can I do?" he exclaimed, viewing woefully the little inflamed face before him. He sat down in a big chair before baby—spread a double cradle quilt over his knees, and with a look of terror upon his face, proceeded to take baby from its resting place. He drew the young hopeful into his lap, just as a very neat old lady would pick up a pooket handkerchief, with his thumbs and fingers.—

A fresh yell from the rosy mouth of baby was the only expression of thanks as he commenced the never of the section of the success of feeting which may not be expressed in language."

The Journal adds: "When Mr. Guthrie closed his address he received the congratulations of many of his friends in the audience, who crowded about him,

only expression of thanks as he commenced the never-out-of fashion baby trot.

"It must be that something is pricking him—
Shoo! shoo!" said Joe, commencing a search for the aggravating pin, that was driving the child into such a rage. But no pin was to be found, and he made an attempt to turn baby over, but oh, the clumsiness of his fingers—the little cel-like form slid out of his lap to the floor, sending forth a cry that was "louder, clearer, deadlier than before."

address he received the congratulations of many of his friends in the audience, who crowded about him, eager to welcome one who had contributed so much to the prosperity of the city in time past, and whose fame has become the property of the whole nation. Although the display was one of the most pleasantly harmonious, while it was one of the warmest and most enthusiastic demonstrations ever made in our city."

DEATH IN THE GREEN ROOM .- On Saturday evening, while one of the largest and most brilliant audeal of agitation among the performers, especially among the choristers, who had so long been associated with her and accustomed to follow her directions

about a mile, then cuddled for a snooze. Then the bachelor commenced singing—

"Women are all a fleeting show
For man's delusion given;
When-filled with bran and stuffed with tow,
They look quite well—"

A tap upon the door stopped Joe in the midst of was not deemed advisable to inform them of it. There and the Swiss villagers appeared, smiling and gay in their rustic coetume, and no one thought that within a few yards of them lay the corpse of one from their number arrayed like them in the bright dress of the the face; "and I have turned nurse."

Miss Hayes laughed: offered to relieve him of his charge, which he willingly consented to; sitting near by, the while, intently watching her. She managed baby to a charm, without the basque, and Joe was gay. Cheers and braves greeted the prima donna, Joseph Phelps married Fanny Hayes—upon my the few who had heard of the grim intrusion of the King of Terrors into the temple of mirth and festivity the scene before the curtain had in it something of the awful. It is not often that a festal and a funeral

ent brought good fortune with it; I am now comparatively rich, and to you I consider I owe all. So, this morning, hearing accidentally that there was a mould in a large continuous stream. For large run on your bank, I drew my deposits from my bank, or, and have brought them to lodge with you, in case they can be of any use; here they are, sir—here they are:" and he handed a bundle of bank notes to the are:" and he handed a bundle of bank notes to the A letter dated Canton, Jan. 13, speaking of the and the anxiety of the head founder at the moment fire lasted about twenty four hours. The admiral and snatching up his hat, the stranger, throwing down his card, immediately walked out of the room.

of admitting the metal to the mould is extreme. One has written for about 5,000 men from India; we also of our largest establishments prepared last week to expect 500 from Singapore. We have not yet heard pour a casting which would weigh sixty two tons, and melted for the purpose during the whole day and evening sixty five tons of metal, which was retained evening sixty five tons of metal, which was retained evening sixty five tons of metal, which was retained we do here does not in the least affect the other ports in two of the huge reservoirs described; but the fur- of China with which we trade. All ascounts show naces—three of the largest sized coupola furnaces that they are quite indifferent to this place, and rather

him with kisses. It so happened when our triend oil flask, and when it was well moistened with the sweet oil, drew it out and permitted his friend to lick it.

On the principle that one good turn deserves and the pair of white arms, and burning kieses fell thick and fast upon his lips and cheeks—while a full a throbbing breast was strained to his! There was a trying

THE PRESS AND GOOD BURINGES.—There is no discount on the truth of this paragraph: Some men advertise for a short time after they commence business, and think that is sufficient; others intermit advertising after they have established a flourishing business by its aid. This is a mistake. From the moment a house ceases to advertise, however large its reputation and standing, it begins to decline. The shames are so rapid in this country, the public mind so constantly occupied by new applicants for its favor and its attention, that to be out of the papers where everyhedy suchs for information on every subject, is to be forgotten. The press is daily more and more becoming a necessity, and its mechanics as an advertising medium is as countently increasing. No man is wise, or just to himself, who undertakes to do business without availing himself of its advantage. March 6.—27-6t. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAHOLINA, Duplin County.

Conrt of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1857.

Relative Speep of American and European Race House, and Ann Swinson, his wife.

PE'11TION TO ACCUUNT AND DISTRIBUTE PER-SONAL ESTATE.

TABPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that I can make out kilometres are a mile and a quarter, test as will as the satisfaction of the Court, that I can make out kilometres are a mile and a quarter, test as will as an enterprise to the french distance of being over-measured. I am sure their brought out in higher and more perfect releif, and it fills more completely, have a member of the court.

Mr. James Ross Snowden, writing to the Hon. James Guth, Mr. James Ross Snowde

more completely the face of the cain."

The Orner Davis gentleman gave a couple of casts to a woman who asked charity of him. "Two cents P'exclaimed she; "take them back, sir; I asked for charity; I can't do anything with two cents." "My dear Madam," and the gentleman, "I beg you'll heep the cents, and give them to casts poor person."

The Western Pork Crop of 1816. "I is estimated by the N. O. Price Current at \$4 per cent less than that of 1865-6.

We do not now mean to enter into any controversy with the Herald in regard to the distribution and deposit questions. For that there will be abundant time, and our course has shown a willingness at all proper times to go into a fair discussion of such matters, or any others involving principles which appear to us Democratic and essentially Democratic.-We will neither evade nor slur them over, and as an evidence of this we can point to our article of Monday to which the Herald of yesterday refers. Our position, at least, is placed beyond doubt so far as it is in our power to do it, and it cannot be placed in doubt by any construction of or inference to be drawn from the isolated act or acts of others, hower we may agree with those others upon general

We mean now incidentally to notice a few remarks in the Herald's article. In the first instance we do not agree with the Herald that Cass, Douglas & Co., are distributionists, still less that Reid, Biggs & Co. are. The Democratic Senate did not pass Campbell's bill. Secondly, we insist that every cent collected by the General Government for any other purposes than those connected with the necessary and legitimate objects for which that government was instituted is improperly collected, and that neither distribution nor deposit is an object for which the General Government was instituted. It was not intended that it should become the collector or almoner of the

Thirdly; the Tariff of 1846 was intended to collect just so much revenue as would be necessary for the purposes of the government, and no more; and the opponents of the democratic party loudly proclaimed that it would not collect enough. Ever since Mr. Fillmore went out and Mr. Pierce came in a democratic President and Secretary have urged the reduction of the revenue to a point at which the accumulation of a surplus would cease, so that they were not responsible for the continued accumulation of such surplus,—the greater portion of which has been applied to the legitimate purpose of discharging the public burders, and paying off the public debt. More of it ought to have been applied to the increase of the Navy, and to affording an adequate compensation to the officers. We want mere light-draught steamers, as the position of things in the Chinese seas shows.

Fourthly, by the proper course of ceasing to collect too much, the people will be relieved of oppressive burdens upon what goods they use, not simply in the way of money paid to the revenue, but also of five times as much paid to Northern manufacturers, under the operation of that delightfully partial humbug known as protection. If the lately adopted tariff does not effect that, another should be passed that would and that will. This revenue protection it is that builds up and has built up the North at the expense of the South, and any system of distribution or deposit that, by palliating, tends to prolong or perpetuate this undue protection is taking five dollars out of the Southern people's pockets where it professes to donate to them one dollar of their own

money. Fifthly-We don't think Messrs. Winslow, Craige Ruffin, or Branch, are distributionists. We say so because we believe they mean what they say, and they say they are not. If they were, it would not make us so. We adhere to the principles of the Democratic party.

Sixthly-It would be demagogueism for the opposition introduce this deposit question into the next canvass, because the question of a surplus has already been disposed of by the tariff reduction of the last Congress. It no longer rests on a plausible ba-

Spring. It is a matter of history that the year formerly consisted of several seasons, among them an obsolete one known as Spring, when the learth was covered with verdure, and the trees with blossoms, and leaves and all that sort of thing. We find some evidences of the existence of such a season in the old files of the Journal. The editor, an enthusiastic person, we presume, indulged in some romantic and grandiloquent stuff, from which it is plainly to be understood that he too, participated in the verdant glories of the

that the season to which we have just alluded, was upon the whole, rather pleasant than otherwise, and

It may be that it is their own Spring, rather [than | might have been ground for such nonesense. that of the year, that they turn to with such emotions grew colder and less genial, as we ourselves lost the affect. buoyancy of spiril with which we started on the journey of life.

There used also to be roses and other flowers about at this time of the year, but that is done away with in a great measure, if not wholly. As for early vegetables, it is out of the question to talk of them. There have been puffs in the Charleston papers over new reas. They must have been grown in a hot-house, for surely no peas would be green enough to come

wilmington & Weldon Road to Fayetteville, and industry, and promise of future usefulness. We lost that at each succeeding anniversary the thinks there is capital along the line that could be wish it all success. obtained and men to do the work.

We have, at differenent times advocated the construction of some such road, and join with the Independent in hoping that the day is not far distant when all parties concerned will arouse themselves to the propriety and advantage of doing the work.

ary-We acknowledge with pleasure, the receipt of an invitation to attend the celebration of the anniversa 7 of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, at Charlotte, on the 20th of May. The people of o'd Mecklenburg intend to celebrate this anniversary is perfectly innocent on the tongue. In fact, it ap-Judge Ellis deliver a most excellent address upon a he leaves for Baltimore. similar occasion.

The story of John Dean, who married the daughter of Boker's Bitters, has been set to music and married to immortal verse. A song in the style, and to and also reduced the majority against them on the the tune of "Villikins and his Dinah," has been got. popular vote, although the coalition has succeeded in | -was left an orphan with a large estate, an I to his ten up, and is sold by the newsboys in New York for carrying the Legislature, and electing its State ticket. own guidance—became a "fast young man," and one cent, said song narrating the adventures of John and " his own Mary Ann." Fame is a great thing.

a private letter has been received here, giving the desirous of a similar occupation. References most for a time and died in a strange garret, friendless and as the Indian; and adopting most of the vices with

Something of a Mythe. known as the "bulls," hitting them their biggest thing later from California licks to keep them up, and another crowd known as The intelligence from Nicaragua is the " bears," histing their bigges: licks to knock them down and keep them so. It is a mere gambling game. Neither of these crowds of operators are bona fide

Walker's prospects in Nicaragua have got to be sort of a fancy stock with the newsmongers, and the ter by Gen. Henningsen. Walker met them retreattales are so contradictory and so evidently gotten up ing; for effect, that really one is led to question wery much whether there is a word of truth in any of them, or whether in fact Walker himself be not a myil e, a Walker estimates their loss at 600 killed and wounmere bogie to frighten the copper-heads of the isth- ded. He also states his loss two killed and twenty mus withal.

Last week the steamer brought news of the desperate situation of Walker and his ca se. Without reinforcements, his course was run. Scarcely had this news been fairly circulated, before the Texas comes in with glowing accounts of Walker's carrying everything before him. Both accounts could not have been correct. Which is to be believed? Who knows? Is either? Candidly, we think it very doubtful.

We are compelled to the conclusion that if Walker did not succeed at the first burst, or, having succeeded, failed to maintain himself, there is now little chance after the enthusiasm of his volunteer forces has subsided, and his enemies have had time to rally from their first confusion. The thing may go on and permanent success, but little short of a mirac'e

Increase of the Rates of Transportation of Passen

gers on the Wi'mington & Weldon Rall Road. We are informed that the Board of Directors, on the 20th ult., ordered the rates of fare to be slightly increased - viz: to three and a half cents per mile,this being the lowest rate charged, as we are informed, by any Southern Rail Read, on their local travel. If this be so, we can see no reasonable cause of complaint against this company; certainly when every supply that a Rail Road Company requires has increased 25 per cent. during the last two or three years, and when all experience has shown 34 cents per mile to be the lowest remunerative rate. We Havana. can see no reasonable cause of complaint on the part of the community.

That the fare on this Road has been extremely low no one can doubt; and if the Company finds its Roadway and Machinery wearing in such a ratio, (a natural one,) that the rates heretofore paid will not renew it and pay a reasonable profit on the stock, why should there be complaints? Surely, those who complain, would not invest their capital to serve the public, without a fair and certain remuneration.

We are in possession of the rates charged on several Southern Rail Roads, and we append a list by which men. it will be seen that the fare on this Road is as low as any one in the South, and lower than several in this State, Virginia, and Georgia:

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROADS.
Wiln ington & Weldon, Fare 3½ cents per mile. Raleigh & Gaston, Sea Board & Roanoke, ... N. Carolina (or Central.) VIRGINIA RAIL ROADS.
Petersburg & Weldon,.. Fare 5 cents per mile.

Petersburg & Richmond, " 4a5" Most others in the State. GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROADS. South Carolina, Fare 4 cents per mile. Georgia Rail Roads, 4 " " " Except one Road which is 31 " " "

There is no Rail Road that we can find South, whose local fare is less than 31 cents per mile, and they generally exceed that figure.

INQUEST .- Coronor Wood held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Austin, a slave, who died on Sunday last at a mill above the railroad. It was positively reported at the time that he had died from he effects of a blow from a slung shot in the hands of another negro, with whom he had a fight. The arrived. Coronoi's Jury, upon investigation, found no confirmation of this fact, and returned a verdict that he died from determination of blood to the heart. Dr. John Swann, we believe, conducted the post mortem examination .- Daily Journal of the 7th inst.

The Baltimore American of yesterday, makes a fool of itself. The Wilmington Journal wants no The traditions, still lingering among us, indicate fools on its exchange list, and is, therefore, happy to also elected their district judges. The democratic anticipate the American in ceasing to exchange with candidate for the associate supreme judge is probathat paper. Those who are silly enough to take offence | bly elected. some very old people, who have come down to us at a perfectly harmless 1st of April story can stay so. from the earlier days of the Republic, when Springs We would not have them otherwise. Had we, like were, talk of that genial season with tears in their a New York paper, published anything that could hurt anybody, or shock anybody's feelings, there

The character of the Journal can be hurt by no of melancholy pleasure. Even while there were such soft-headed affectation of superior virtue on the such phenomena as Springs, we all found that they part of those who have none except what they no

We have received by slow course of mail, the first number of a new weekly paper called the Beaufort Journal, published at Beaufort in this State by John Nichols, Editor and Proprietor. Terms \$2 per

annum, invariably in advance. Mr. Nichols avows his object to be the establishthe realization of which he looks forward to at an early period.

Cement for Glass and China-Ware. Mr. J. H. Williams, of Baltimore, exhibited to us this morning some specimens of the above wares mended with " Newton's Fire and Water-proof Liquid Enamel," and also, in our presence, put together the broken fragments of a china cup, making out of them a complete and strong article, equal to new, so far as we could see. The process was simple in the ciently advanced in culinary civilization as to know Hitherto land has been too cheap and abundant to extreme, and easily done by anybody. The enamel is clear and colorless, not affected by heat, water, alcohol or acids, is free from any acrid quality and sembled. in a ranner worthy of its glorious associations .- pears to be really and truly all that is claimed for it, Rev. Ur. Hawks is to deliver the oration. Many and a very valuable article. Mr. W. can be found years ago, we had the pleasure of hearing the present at Mr. L. Mallet's until to-morrow afternoon, when has entered extensively into the culture of the Chinese

Daily Journal of the 8th inst. 83-It would appear probable that the democrats have gained one member of Congress in Connecticut.

peared in the Liverpool Daily Post last week:-MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that deceased relative, who was many years an invalid, is for a home, and there, in some menial capacity, lived the African race would soon be as much disregarded desirous of a similar occupation. References most unexceptionable. Address, &c."

The aitting with a relative, recently de on the said the case less than the said than the

The Stock brokers in Wall Street have among them a class of Stocks known as "fancies," with which they play a sort of shuttle-cock, one crowd with the Origabs, on the Pacific side, but brings so

comprising news from Ri as, Walker's headquarters to 13th ult. The pur-er reports the army in good condition and well provisioned. Walker, with 400 men attacked the allies at San George, gained the holders of these fancy stocks which they pretend to plaza, burned an important part of the town, and then retreated to Rivas, which, in the mean time Chomoro had attacked at the head of 1,200 men, but had been repulsed and driven oack with great slaughthey were consequently placed between two fires, and becoming completely paralyzed, suffered immensely. The allies are said, by their account, to have lost 327 killed and over 300 wounded, while one wounded. Walker had the bodies of the dead burned.

It was reported that Canss, commander in chief o the allies, was under arrest for making certain overtures to Walker. This is not improbable, as it has been known (by private letters from the Minister of Hacienda of Nicaragua) that overtures had beretofore been made, although their nature was not indicated. It is : lso reported th t Gen. Chillon, who has hitherto been friendly to Walker-and only awaits a favorable opportunity to show his preference-had raised a body of men in Leon, and was about to join Walker. It was rumored that President Rivas had been assassinated, which rumor is said to have been confirmed.

The sloop-of war St. Mary's was still at San Juan

del Sur. Col. Lockridge, on the San Juan river, had been reinforced by the detachment of 220 Texans, who went from New Orleans in the Texas, together with for months. Some miracle may give Walker final a large quantity of ammunition and provisions. His command had garrisoned the only two communications by water with Costa Rica, viz: 210 men at the mouth of Serap qua river, and 180 on the San Carlos river. The remaining 152 were in advance of these points with Lockridge, near the Machuca rapids .-Col. Lockridge is said to have secured some documents showing that Costa Rica had opened an interoceanic transit to the British government. The Cos ta Rican forces at San Carlos was small, and Lock ridge was confident of being able to take it. It was reported that the allies defeated by Walker had rereated to Massava.

FROM THE ISTHMUS. The royal mail steamer New Granada had been boarded by the Peruvian steamer "Lao," in the in terest of Vivanco, and plundered of \$32,000 in specie, as well as arms, stores, and provisions. The sloop-of-war Saratoga had left San Juan for

We find the following dispatch in the Baltimore Sun of the 6th inst. The Success of Walker-Confirmation of the Vic-

NEW YORK, April 5 .- Private letters have been received in this city from Gen. Henningsen, in his own hand writing, addressed to persons in this city, dated Rivas, March 19th, confirming every essential fact brought by the steamer Texas, in relation to the recent victory of Walker's troops over the Costa Ricans and their allies. General H. states that four bundred

The battle lasted ten hours and was desperately fought on both sides. It ended in the u ter defeat and route of the enemy.

Gen. Henningsen writes further that he is confi-

This intelligence was brought by express from Rivessel it came via Panama to New York. Several been, and still is, a great lack of capital at the South other letters and dispatches addressed to persons in to develop wisely her almost unlimited agricultural this city have been stolen or abstracted during the resources, but her intelligent citizens do the best they passage, either on land or at sea. A clue has been can to remedy this serious defect, as their unequaled discovered as to the depredators and the police are industry in producing capital, and economy in saving on the track of the perpetrators.

Arrival of the Black Warrior. NEW ORLEANS, April 6 .- The Black Warrior ar rived to-day, bringing Havana dates to the 3d. The Mexican question is still the general topic of conversation. Nothing further has been received, but official dispatches from Spain are daily expected

hundred and ten thousand boxes. Prices continue firm at last quotations. Two Dutch ships with seven hundred coolies have

Copious rains have fallen throughout the Island. Municipal Elections. DETROIT, April 6 .- This city gives 200 democratic vote has been polled.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6 .- The whole American city ticket was elect d here to day. The Americans have

PORTLAND, April 7.—The municipal e'ection held to-day has resulted in the election of the republican candidate for mayor by 400 majority. The republicans have also carried the city council. CLEVELAND, April 7th .- The charter election

which took place here yesterday resulted in the election of the democratic ticket by 200 majority. CINCINNATI, April 7 .- N. W. Thomas, the citizens'

candidate for mayor, was elected at the municipal election held here yesterday. St. Louis, April 7 .-- Wimer, the emancipation can-

didate for mayor, has been elected by 1,500 majority. Most of the other candidates on the ame ticket are

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION .- Speaking of the celebration of St. Patrick's day by the Hibernian Society of Savannah, the News temarks that a noticeable feature of the occasion was tie presence on the ment of a Commercial paper worthy of the destinies, table of the old pitchers and tumblers which were suffices in Georgia, it is plain that labor in the South which, in his opinion, are in store for Beaufort, and to procured for the society and used at their meeting on has greatly the advantage. St. Patrick's day in 1822, and at every anniversary since. There were originally four large pitchers and six dozen tumblers ; and now, after a lapse of thirty. The last Clinton Independent, advocates the construction of a branch road from some point on the ly well got up, and gives evidence of present tact and of the tumblers. This fact speaks well for the temtumblers have been filled with the " mountain dew," there are now but eightern missing for thirty-five years. The pitchers bear the harp and other emblems; the tumbiers have the harp and shamrock intertwined, with the motto "Erin-go Bragh "

BROTHER JONATHAN .- I he next time you send us over any canvas back ducks, please have the kindness to send an American cook over with then, because our stupid English cooks are not as yet suffiloss of the appetites and tempers of the guests as-

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—The Union states that Mr. Graves, who owns a small farm on the Seventh street road, some five or six miles from Washington, sugar cane this season, with the intention of manufacturing sugar and syrup therefrom.

SAD WARNING TO "FAST" YOUNG MEN .- John Miller, aged twenty-eight years, died at Indianapotory of his sad case. He was born in Dayton, Ohio, rapidly spent a fortune which was counted by tens "GIN A BODY MEET A BODY."—The following apof thousands. He kept a circle of dashing young tellows about him until his money was gone, who then deserted and left him. He sought Indianapolis alone.

From the Journal of Com a Industry North and South. Having shown in a previous article many important over-estimates of the productive industry of the sanchusette, and to some extent of other northern

states, I now invite attention to the fact that neithe tobacco, sugar nor rice, the great staples of the South, is thus over estimated. Unlike grass, hay, coarse grains, potat es, and other products of northern agriculture, which are repeatedly estimated in the census account of northern tillage and husband ry, in the form of meat, dairy products, wool, and live stock, southern cotton is never counted but once, and then at the price it sells at, and no more. The same is true of tobacco, rice and sugar.

If the planting labor of the South were no mor remunerative than the farming and manufacturing industry of the North, it is inconceivable how planters could afford to pay, as they now do, from \$1,200 to \$1,500 for common field hands to raise cotton -Were such an onerous investment necessary to carry on northern agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, it could not fail to reduce very materially the profits and extent of Northern enterprise; and yet so entirely different are the circumstances which surround Southern enterprise, and urge forward its development, but this drawback is more than compensated by advantages which are little seen, and less understood by persons residing out of the planting States. Wishing to make these advantages plain to every reader, I shall deal only in facts which I have reason to believe cannot be successfully controverted.

The State of New York has unequalled commercial advantages in its command of the trade of the great Lakes, and facilities for importing and distributing all needful foreign goods. Its soil is better, on an average, than that of Georgia; and it has been much longer settled by Europeans, and is therefore in possession of capital that has the accumulations of two centuries. At the last United States census, the real and personal estate of the people of New York, was to be bought nor sold, nor shaken by motives of cureturned at \$1,080,309,216. Its population at 3,- pidity. - Washington Union. 097,394. Divide the sum of their wealth cqually and each will have \$348,78. At the same census the people of Georgia, who were capable of bolding property, including free negroes, numbered 524,503. Their aggregate wealth was returned at the low price at which it was taxed, and amounted to \$35,425,714. Divide this sum equally between them, and each will have \$639,48.

If the purchase of laborers in Virginia, Maryland Kentucky, and elsewhere, and the production of cotton for all who consume it, are not more profitable than New York industry, how did it happen that the citizens of Georgia were worth, in 1850, nearly twice as much per capita as those of New York 1_ The Journal of Commerce of the 8th January last, it I mistake not, contained a brief abstract of the most recent estimates of the real and personal property of the several States, emanating from the office of Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. According to that document, the State of New York has about \$400 to cach inhabitant; and Georgia \$1,085 to each person capable by law of holding property. As a large share of the capital yearly called into existence by the labor of Georgia, is invested in the purchase of negroes out of the State, it would be absurd to divide the wealth of its citizens among these or other slaves held as property, in any estimate of State wealth. Neither the right nor the wrong of slavery is in any way involved in this purely economical question of dollars and cents. Property holders in both States use their money as they please in all lawful ways; and the result is that the indusof the allies were killed and about fifty of his own laid up about 150 per cent. more capital than the people of New York. The property holders of South Carolina have twice the wealth per capita possessed by the people of Massachusetts; and should the demand for Southern staples, particularly cotten, rice dent that in a few weeks Walker will entirely clear and sugar, continue at remunerating figures, as it the country of the Costa Ricans, who are greatly doubtless will, there are natural advantages in favor augment her wealth faster than it can be increased vas to San Juan del Sur to meet the Orizaba, by which at the North with equal capital. It is true there has

it. bear witness. Their remarkable success is due in no small de gree to a peculiar and most favorable climate, in ad dition to choice planting lands by the hundred mil lion acres, which have literally cost them nothing .-If Southern agriculture were not peculiarly blest in reference to climate, no matter how fertile the soil. how extensive the planting area, nor how high the The stock of sugar at Havana and Matanzas is two price of cotton, competition in other quarters of the world, and the cost of labor would soon render slave. \$10. been more prosperous in the Southern Atlantic and reasonable doubt. If property were entailed, and of the State are scattering, and show that a small vored with something like tropical summers, which at once keep out European laborers, and bring the cotton plant to its highest productiveness, negro labor as now employed will be more profitable than any other. If our winters were relatively as warm as those of England and I eland, or the same they are in some parts of Mexico and Central America, such would be their relaxing depressing influence on planters, as to render our annual harvest of cotton no larger than that of the British possessions in Asia and the West Indies. If Georgia summers are admirably adapted to the growth of cotton, Georgia winters are equally favorable to the development of of man's highest physical and intellectual energies. Without these advantages combined, her industry would not, I apprehend, be more productive than that of New York or Massachusetts. The temperature here is as high and prolonged as it can be and not slowly take away all ambition to till the earth, not as a means of subsistence, but to accumulate property. Cold, when not too intense, nor too protracted, is nature's universal stimulus to industry, invention, and studious acquisition. The people of the North happily illustrate the soundness of this theory; but as it there takes the heat of two summers to mature a crop of wheat, and one of corn on the same land, in succession, and as the wheat of one summer

Any given amount of money and muscular toil vields a larger return in the Southern than in the Northern States, because vegetable vitality in the seeds of agricultural plants operates some months longer, and therefore more effectively in the warmer climate, for the benefit of both tillage and husband. ry. Wherever there is sufficient industry and knowledge to turn all the multiplying forces in plants and animals to a profitable account, in a Southern cli-

mate, consumption being reduced to its minimum with comfort, it is obvious that a wealth in plants and animals may be rapidly accumulated. I am far from saying that the self multiplying power of the cotton plant, or any other, is fully developed in Georgia; it is, however, cultivated with much greater skill and economy than is generally credited .how to dress them, and the consequence is that those be treated with that care, and attention to enduring far famed delicacies are invariablyspoilt, much to the fertility, which are observed in more densely populated countries. Time and necessity, if nothing else, cure this defect in Southern agriculture.

The growing demand for negro labor in the warmest parts of the South for the production of cotton. sugar and rice, where white men work with discomfort and reluciantly, is sure to withdraw all slaves from those States, like Missouri and Virginia, where whites labor in the field without inconvenience. Un protected by climate, the black man is just sufficient v inferior to the white to be driven out of all employ ments but those of a mental character. He needs more care, guardianship and instruction than free laborers receive in this, or any other country; and to secure to him these humanizing advantages, Providence seems to order that civilized man shall consume largely of cotton fabrics, and thus give consequence and needful protection to negroes, and their productive industry. If Europeans could perform few of the virtues of the whites, their relapse into barbarism would be inevitable.

*

nues ought to be distributed among the several States. It has devoted several columns to prove the necessity and propriety of dividing among the States all moneys derived from the sales of the public lands. It uses the olt refuted arguments with reference to the constitutional power as well as expediency; but, apparently doubting the effect of them, it resorts to a new mode of demonstration. Virginia is told that, if the Intelligencer's policy had been adopted, she would have received sundry millions of dollars from the national treasury, and might have accomplished sundry purposes with the same Not feeling confident as to the effect of this statement, it presents laborious columns of figures to show what each county might have received if the State had drawn from the national treasury what it alleges would in her cardinal destrict a say reduction of the tarif be Virginia's share, It apparently expects to arouse the selfishness and cupidity of counties by directing their attention to what each colud have received. The Intelligencer seeks to make Virginia handon her ancient policy and adopt a new one, founded upon the plunder basis. It desires her to gnore the principles she has ever maintained in reation to the tariff, and and adop others based upon the theory of giving away our revenue derived from one source to create the necessity of obtaining the whole from another. This would lay the foundation for an enormously high tariff. With all the ingenuity displayed, we think our neighbor will find the labor bestowed upon Virginia to induce her to abandon her long cherished principles, an unprofitable labor. It will require an argument of more force than is presented in a tempting array of figures, to induce her to abandon her fixed faith, and adopt that of her political enemies. Her judgment must be convinced before she will change her political action upon this or any other subject. Her political principles are as firm and durable as her mountains, and are neither

All Fools Day. The greatest " sell" (we use the word in the broad est sense) that has ever excited our risibles, occurred in the city of "magnificent distances" on Wednesday last, April 1. A gentleman who has just returned from Washington, and who reluctantly admitted himself a victim, gives us the particulars. It seems an enterprising bookseller of the Federal Metropolis, some few years ago, over estimating the popularity of Hon. John W. Forney, ordered an immense edition of ome great speech delivered by that gentleman which at the time created quite a sensation. Somewhat to the bookseller's surprise as well as loss, the speech went off slowly, and for the last three or four years he has been appropriating it as wrapping paper and for other trifling purposes. This enterprising bookseller, however, is a wide awake man, never losing he can. He knew very well, that because a man is not appreciated at one period of life, it is no good reason, that such should be always the case; and he knew, moreover, that John W. Forney, in 1857, oc-American people, than he did in 1852.

neglected speech, and at an early hour the streets of Great Speech for sale!" Citizens, office-seekers, and and seems to admonish us, as strongly as anything verybody else, were all eager to catch a glimpse at this last great effort of the bold Pennsylvanian, and duties and putting an end to the accumulation of this very rapidly transferred their dimes to the hands of hese industrious little newsboys. None took the precaution to examine before purchasing, none dreaming that it was an old affair, and the consequence was that purchasers all found out, when too late to remedy the matter, that they had been incontinently the young gentleman from Petersburg, who furnishes that ought not to be done. But how can item .- Petersburg Express.

Early Trade of California. We copy the following interesting reminiscence of expenditure? of the early trade of California from the Pacific Sen-

ver. and Russian America, to exchange for peltries, likely to exceed what was estimated. and articles with the coast Indians. The Indians would give one nor'west sea ofter's tail for one au- act this session we can do nothing which will pre-

holding equally unprofitable and undesirable. Every Higher up north in Russian America, the Indians intelligent reader will admit that slaveholding has would give one nor'west elk skin for three aulone be larger than that. When we come to reflect that the shells. These nor'west elk skins, which are very whole specie currency of the country, as estimated Gulf States than in any other part of the world; and large, and preserved by the Indians with smoke, by the Secretary of the Treasury, is only about two that it is destined to continue so there cannot be a would sell to the coast people, still further to the north, for one nor'west sea otter's skin of the largest imagine the effect of locking up twenty, thirty, or majority for judges of the Supreme Court, with two slaves not transferable from one estate to another, it kind, worth, in China, from \$100 to \$150. Almost wards to he ar from. The returns from the interior might be otherwise. But so long as the South is fa- the entirety of the trade was on Boston and Salem sury. Twenty years ago, before the discovery of account, and immense fortunes were made by the gold in California and Australia, the present sum of down east merchants in the various ins and outs of money hoarded in the treasury would have occasionthe trade in furs and peltries by their own capturing, ed a most disastrous revuleion; and if it has not done or by exchanging gewgaws or rum with the simple so already, it has only been because the constent savages of the coast from Cape San Lucas to Beh- production enabled us to supply this deficit as it was ring's Straits.

Prior to 1830, these coasts and the neighboring ison the northwest coasts to prevent the Boston ships revulsion. from trading with the Indians, and correspondence of an animated character was carried on between Wash- the country have become alarmed, and I have receivington and St. Petersburgh to prevent it.

Some of the Russian American Indians were and are still a bright, smart, active people, and often made scheme of adjustment which would diminish this survoyages as sailors in the Boston ships. One of these men, of the Clygamy tribe, called by the traders Boshow probable, that the constant production of gold ton Jack, had made a tripe to the New England ports may enable us to continue to fill up the vacuum which in an American vessel, and returned to his own peo- is thus withdrawn, there is a chance that we may ple again, where he lived, built a stone house and not be able to do so without the revulsion of which was as friendly to the American traders as he was we have been speaking. Certain it is, that we canhostile to the Russians. One of the Boston captains not do it without imposing a great burden on the presented him with a full military suit after he had become the chief of a petty clan of his nation strongly the expense of buying that much more specie to fill in the interests of the Americans. Jack had a boat, up the vacuum thus artificially made to preserve the and used to do a great deal of smuggling, and was specie level. If we do not preserve this level it is very cunning and vigilant in eluding the Russian manifest that there must be a contraction and revul-Guarda Costa, for he was an excellent sailor, and a sion. Under such circumstances, I have felt myself blubber hunting whaler.

Public Officers and Politicians .- Secretary Cobb, in a body the consideration of some measure whose object letter to a gentleman holding a high office under government.
declares that the first duty of any gentleman holding position
under his department is to the government and to the people,
and not to the party to which he may happen to belong.—

a German friend in that line of business, and was measured. He called in a few days for his boots: but the shoemaker said his wife was very sick and he must wait a little longer. Again he called, but penny ditty, entitled " John Dean and his own Mary the poor fellow's wife had just been buried, and in Ann; or, the Gallant Young Coachman." It is set his overwhelming grief he could not think of making boots that week wait a little latenth of making boots that week-wait a little longer. Finally, about two weeks after the poor shoemaker's bereavement, the gentleman called again, thinking that his poots must certainly be done by that time.

"Wel, my good friend, are my boots done yet? "No, tey hes not ton; my vife tie, and I have ton noting but take care of de babies all de time. But," continued he, brightening up, " I bes goin to be married to morrow night-den de firet ting vat I make is

The at the Egypt Mines in Chatham county, about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., resulting in the
death f six persons, among them Mr. Robert Dunn,
one of the most useful and efficient men at the works.

No particulars are given.

The Charter election which took place in
Cleveland, Ohio, on the 6th inst., resulted in the attention which took place in
one of the Demogratic ticket by 210 smjerity.

The atting with a relative, recently deceased, is,
of course, one of those acts of stention which
twops on the frontier of Thessaly, wounded and capticops on the frontier of Thessaly, wounded and capt

The New Tariff.

The most important question which has engaged the attention of Congress during the past session has been the reduction of the Tariff. There could be found no man bold enough to assert that the necessity for such a step was not imminent. Numbers, however, appeared as its antagonists, where it was found to conflict with various interests. In the New England States, where the cotton and woolen manufactories are principally carried on, of course, it met with fierce opposition, although the reduction of duties proposed were trifling, with the additional in-ducement of dye stuffs free or with unimportant duties, and raw wool at 8 per cent. The iron interest o Pennsylvania did violent battle, as it slightly infringed upon the protection granted it. The South was a is her cardinal doctrine of politics, and can conflict with but one of her interests, to wit : that of sugar, which is not even the paramount interest of the Sie in which it is raised.

As the bill came from the House of Representatives to the Senate, it could never have passed that body. Mr. Hunter of Virginia, however, offered a substitute, which in principle is right, and sustained it by a most able speech on the 26th of February. It is a clear elucidation of the policy to be pursued for the continued reduction of the Tariff.

We are by no means ourselves satisfied with the Bill, for the simple reason that, while the free list is extended to an extraordinary extent, the duties on manufactured cotton and woolen goods, iron, &c., of which the South is a large consumer, are not out down to the revenue standard. It is, however, a step in the right direction, and we hail it as the harbinger of future progression in the same direction, and the ultimate triumph of free trade.

The only problem connected with the matter is whether or not it will succeed in reducing the revenue. Experience has taught us, both in England and this country, where the protective system has prevailed, that a moderate reduction of the Tariff has increased the revenue of the country. Increased consumption more than supplies the deficit.

Mr. Hunter so strongly and plainly lays bare the reasons for the measures, that we must give them to our readers.

"They are so obvious that they must be remarked even by the most casual observer. We already see that this overflowing treasury is affording temptations for the wildest and most extravagant schemes of expenditure, and none so wild but that it may find some advocates here and in the other House. We already hear of plans for distributing the surplus revenues amongst the States, and for thus changing the relations of this government to the States, so as to make it the almoner to collect and distribute revenues amongst them as a majority here may choose, at its own arbitrary pleasure. We see, too, that this is an opportunity to turn over an honest penny when stording temptation to combinations for the purpose of plunder amongst spoilsmen and placemen who hang about the treasury, and whose influence must be of the most corrupting character. You, perhaps, sir, [Mr. Weller in the chair,] recollect, for we came cupied a much more prominent position before the into the House of representatives at nearly the same time, that at that day, when a member voted for an With this knowledge in his possession, he determined to repair his losses, so on Wednesday last he swer for it before the people; but now the rule seems supplied a score or more of newsboys with this long to be reversed, and when he votes against an appropriation he is called to account, and is forced to give Washington resounded with the cry of "Ferney's an explanation. Such a state of things is startling, can do of the necessity for diminishing the rate of extravagant and surplus revenue. A just economy, Mr. President, is almost the greatest of public virtues; indeed, it may be said to include nearly all those which look to the material prosperity of a people alone. Nor can its moral influence be valued too highly; it causes governments to leave undone the sold "-and among the number we regret to include things that ought to be done, and to do those things for economy when a large surplus revenue affords so many temptations to a great and an irresponsible

"But the financial reasons for resorting to some such measure as this, something which will deplete From 1820 to 1835, or dating from the beginning the treasury, and let loose the specie which is hoardof the country, a curious trade was carried on from ed up in its vaults into the general circulation of the Monterey in the shells of the Aulone. The traders country, are as strong as the political considerations. in Monterey, or those who resorted there in whale We are admonished by the Secretary of the Treasuships, used to buy these shells and take them down ry that the surplus of specie accumulated in the vaults to the Sandwich Islands for sale to the merchants of the treasury at the end of this year will be some there. They were then shipped to Oregon, Vancou- \$22,000,000; and I learn that the actual balance is

" By the end of the next fiscal year, and unless we lone shell. These tails sold in China from \$7 to vent that surplus, without a resort to extravagant appropriations, it is estimated that the balance will be some forty millions of dollars. Indeed, it probably will hundred and fifty millions of dollars, we can readily forty millions of that specie in the vaults of the treamade by the action of our revenue system. But, sir, this has been done at a great expense to the country. lands teemed with the sea otter, the skins of which, We have not only lost the profits on this surplus since 1776, had borne an immense price in China .- capital, which is hoarded idly in the vaults of our In the old times, prior to 1800, a simple cargo of Cal- treasury, but we have thrown on the productive inifornia and Oregon furs has been known to purchase terest of the country the expense of buying the spea valuable cargo of teas, worth three hundred thou-sand or more dollars. This coast's fur trade has founded some of the richest mercantile houses of N. specie currency of the country with that of the rest York and Boston. Of late years it has nearly died of the world; that is to say these interests must be out, from the scarcity of the otter and the more limi- forced either to do that or else the banks will make ted demand for their skins. Some time between 1808 an effort to supply the vacuum by a paper circulation, and 1816, the Russians kept vessels of war ranging and thus expose us to the danger of another paper

> "Under these circumstances, the business men of ed letter after letter, urging me to adopt, if I could do so consistently with my principles, almost any

> not only authorized, but required to press on this it was to diminish this surplus revenue, and turn loose the specie into the general circulation of the

" I know that there is another remedy propos He then adds:

Holding, as you do, an office of great pecuniary responsibility, and one requiring your constant personal attention, I cannot sanction the propriety of your absence from your post for the purpose of an active engagement in the approaching election of your State. No one regards with more interest than I do the success of the national Democratic party at this important period in our history. But that success must not be purchased at the expense of the public interest, which might be the case if those holding high and imporant offices should absent themselves from their posts to conduct the canvass. A gentleman wanting a pair of boots made, went expenditure."

FITURAL-LI LURALIA .- The boys in New York are now hawking upon the streets of that city, a two the first stanza runs thus:

In listen to me while a story I tell,
It will please you to death, I know yery well,
It's about one John Dean, a coachman by trade,
Who inveigled the fections of a rich young maid.
Ritural it luralia.

There is same for you, of the Falstaff kind-"write ballads about you and have them sung to filthy

METEORS AT SEA .- Capt. L. Soule, of the barque Oregon, arrived at New York on Wednesday from s OF THE UNITED STATES MINT. The Havre, reports that on the 25th of March, in lat. 41

THE STEAM SHIP ADRIATIC .- The unexpected delay in the completion of this splendid steamer has very naturally awakened speculation as to the provery naturally awakened speculation as to the pro-bable cause. The following statements from the ces, but seldom occurs in compact despotic govern-S ientific American, are designed to elucidate the sub-

troduce novelties with the design to economise both in the cost of construction and in the working expen them tributary to the prosperity of the parent or masses. The ship was fitted with condenser and valves ter country. Yet, even Provinces may not be oppressed of new form, and embodying new principles. For by the sway of the proprietary country. Alth our present purpose, it will suffice to say that the restricted in their commerce, and taxed and ridden condenser was a surface condenser, a style in which by parental officeholders, it may be that the country the cold salt water is kept from mingling directly to which they belong may afford the best market for with the steam, but in all such condensers the heat of the steam is absorbed by the water through necessarily thin metal, and the strongest form of such scrupulous neighbors. Such may now be the posimetal is that of small tubes. Tubular surface con- tion of Canada. But in Confederacies, sectionalism densers have been long in use, but difficulties are al. must ever be unjust, tyrannical and oppressive. It most always experienced from the great contraction must make the Government unequal in its benefits and expansion. Mr. H. Allen, chief engineer of the for if it did not there could be no sectionalism. A Novelty Works, designed to overcome this expansion people do not contend for nothing, and when they by introducing rubber at the ends, but it proved a to-tal failure. The condenser, with various modifica-to profit by it. One portion of a Confederacy desire tions and important revisions. occupied the time of to rule another, because their interests is to be subthe workmen for several months. In or about the served by their domination. The causes of difference month of December, the condenser was pronounced and contest are always some unjust pretension, which satisfactory, and the valves became the next subject is to minister to the power or interest of the aggres of difficulty. They act on a principle analgous to sing section, at the expense of the aggressed or weak stop cocks, and by their variable expansion and con-traction seem determined either to leak or stick; and comes a right. Resistance then is terrible rebellion. although a very ingenious and admirable device to release them by moving them endwise the moment eracy. The allied States agreed to pay a certain e valve is started in its seat, was the original inducement to their adoption, it has so far p.oved unsuccessful in practice.

Ordinary valves, adapted to the mammotil size of her engines, are now in progress, to be furnished in contribution having ceased, the contribution, in all case the present should be finally ineffectual. Meanwhile, steam is raised in the boilers every few days, ted that the allies should go on paying their contriand efforts are actively pushed to test the present devices fully and thoroughly, but the ship has not yet been sufficiently finished to attempt a trial trip. The allied States, under the head of Sparta, resisted and engines have been worked at the dock for short peri- the Peleponesian war followed. The only course of ods, and this is the most that can be said, as yet, of her actual performance.

The Fortunes of Walker.

We think there is no man who deserves more of the reading public than Walker, of Niceragua. The newspapers should erect him a monument. They re under some obligations to Eckel, John Dean and Huntington, to the Emperor of Russia, to the Chinese stitutions against encroachments, no proper guards and to Lord Palmerston, but Walker throws all the other heroes and heroines into profound darkness .-One after another of these notabilities passes from the stage; or, subsides into a state of quiescence; Huntington retires to Sing Sing; Eckel is obscured in the shadow of the Tombs; John Dean drives off a Confederacy consists of two sections, the one poor with his precious bargain; the Emperor of Russia and the other rich; and through a common Governleaves the Crimea and busies himself with railroad ment, the poorer section can control the Government. speculations; Palmerston, as Punch wittily observes, and make the richer section tributary to them, it is is " putting things to rights before going to the coun-

ry." But Walker, like the widow's cruse, never gives out. He is always in motion, and his career is most agreeably diversified with a constant succession with tyranny and oppression, must be its eternal of ups and downs, lights and shadows. He may be law. designated the hero of Vicissitudes. One steamer leaves him on the flat of his back; another reports regiments, and he hasn't a cent in his exchequer .-The next day he is flush with provisions, men and day he is confined in a town or fortification, and the time, as a thank offering for his escape from danger. the side, and presently a coarsish featured moderate price than they are likely to obtain it elsewhere. - Richmond Dispatch.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS .- A correspondent writing to a rural paper from Albany, thus refers to a new amusement introduced at fashionable parties : New fashions have been introduced into Albany by the wives of 'Hon.' gentlemen from New York city After a 'hop' at the Delevan, the other night, one of the ladies who gave the fashions which are followed by the country girls, 'rode the Elephant' for the amusement of the party. This is performed thus: Two gentlemen stoop down on hands and knees, pillows and blankets are piled on their backs for saddles-a tale and trunk are made of suitable material -when the rider-ess is placed upon the saddle and carried around the room! I expect to hear that 'rid-ing the Elephant' is 'all the go' in the rural dis-

The Albany Atlas admits the fact, and thus decribes the modus operandi of the performances:

e modus operandi of the performances:

"The gas in the parlors is partially turned off so
The Gazette says:

They were arraigned and plead "not guilty."—
They were arraigned and the case ocas to produce a sort of twilight darkness, when two the guidance of a leader, the monster proceeds with heavy tread to display itself and precious load to the company in the front parlor. The arrangement is unexpectedly perfect, and suggestive of life in the East. The play of the 'Elephant' is a success here, and we will not be surprised to hear of its adoption in the rural districts."

GOOD IF TRUE .- The following about "H. P., meaning Hiram Pierson, the Yankee who has been sitting on the Russian throne and doing other forbidden things, and paying dear for the whistle generally, is told by the San Francisco Newsletter: The last story told of our eccentric California millionaire, Col. H. P., (we don't mention names.) runs thus: Traveling upon a small steamer in Europe, having taken his dinner, he commenced the enjoyment of his cigar on deck, when he was politely in formed by the Captain that smoking was against the rules of the boat. Our friend not caring to be deprived of his fumigatorial enjoyment, retired forward and puffed away for dear life. The Captain finding he passenger still rebellious, again in presumptory tone informed him of the rule. I must smoke, said the Colonel. Can't, said the Captain. Come, said the Colonel, I'll buy your boat. What is the price? Have no power to sell, replied the Captain. Can't would be captain. you charter for the voyage, asked Colonel P., and if so, what's your figure? Three hundred pounds, answered the Captain. Done, says the Colonel, and then for the enjoyment of his Havana. The bargain was concluded, the money paid, the papers executed. Now your Excellency can collect your passage money, said the Captain, believing he had some crowned monarch on beard in disguise. You navigate your craft, said the Colonel, and I will arrange the passage

Proceeding vigorously in his new office of U. S. Marthal. He says he is described to do he dry that all the same to see the case of the same to see the same

Sectionalism is the vice of Confederated Repub

ments; for it can subserve no interest of the saga-cious despot, that the people of one portion of his In the engine department efforts were made—and dominions be allowed to injure and oppress the people as it would now appear very unfortunately—to inmade or conquered solely with a view of making contribution to Attica to aid her, as the vanguard of the Peninsula, in rebelling invasions from Persia .-After the battle of Marathon, Persia became powerless for the invasion of Greece. The object of the reason, ought to have ended also. But Attica insisbutions, whilst she spent them in adorning Athens, dignity and safety amongst Confederated States, is never to submit to any aggression. They should maintain their equality, at all hazards. Once yielding their equality, and they sink to provinces-provinces made so, for the very purpose of being oppressed or plundered. By this course alone can sectionalism be defeated. Place what guards you please by conor checks have ever proved sufficient to protect rights or to ward off oppression. Men in communities will govern and live on other communities, whenever the silliest of all hypocrisies—the very pathos of insane puerilities-to talk of sectionalism having come to an end or ever ending. Sectionalism, synonymous

PAPTISM OF ONE HUNDRED MORMONITES AT CHES-TERFIELD.—A singular, and, it may be added, a most him up again, seated on the top rail of the fence, and disgraceful scene, took place on Thursday evening. crowing like Chanticleer. Che day he is on the point On the outskirts of the town runs a narrow stream of starving to death, his men are deserting him in among the fields, called the river Rother, over which, on the Hasland road, is a bridge called Stoney-bridge. About 100 or 150 persons, chiefly women, are scatmoney. Somebody is always flanking Walker, ex- tered on the verge of the water, waiting for the apcept when Walker is flanking somebody else. One pearance of the deluded fanatics who are to be day he is confined in a town or fortification, and the next, Henningsen, the gallant Hungarian, comes to his deliverance, and straightway Walker is doing as well as can be expected. The next advices represent him as pitching into the Costa Ricans at an awful rate, sacrificing about six hundred of them at a time, as a thank offering for his escape from danger.

It is past eight, and quite dark; the moon being obscured and not a single star to shed even a glimmer of light. Two or three candles are brought down to the water, and stuck in the mud by the side, and crack jokes of a most indecent and shameful rate, sacrificing about six hundred of them at a time, as a thank offering for his escape from danger.

It is past eight, and quite dark; the moon being obscured and not a single star to shed work with haval stores, &c.

Schr. Sillv, Francis, for New York, by T. C.

Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Sillv, Francis, for New York, by T. C.

Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Mary Powell, Church, for Wilmington, Del., by J. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Mary Powell, Church, for Wilmington, Del., by J. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. Sillv, Francis, for New York, by T. C.

Worth; with naval stores, &c.

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Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Sill dipped." They call to each other from opposite On the whole, we are inclined to consider Walker a scends into the middle of the stream, and takes up On the whole, we are inclined to consider Walker a scends into the middle of the stream, and takes up trump. He may be a fillibuster and adventurer, but his position under the arch of the bridge. This is the priest who is to perform the ceremony. He has scends into the middle of the stream, and takes up April 3—Schr. E. W. Gardner, Perry, for New York, by C. W. Davis; with naval stores, &c. Schr. Lavinia, Hatsell, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Schr. Lavinia, Hatsell, for Jacksonville, Britania, Hatsell, Hatsel trump. He may be a fillibuster and adventurer, but he is evidently a man of energy, talent, courage and better qualified to govern the sort of people that live in that country, than any of their native chiefs. One of the governments of Central America has offered twenty thousand dollars for his head. They need a head no doubt, and just such a head as is on Walker's shoulders, but it would be better for them to pay him the twenty thousand dollars, and let his need remain where it is, by which means they will secure a good head for their government at a more moderate price than they are likely to obtain it elseand indelicate beyond description. One by one they are received by the priest, who, amid shouts of laughter, dips each individual, pronouncing over them the formula—"I, being commissioned by Jesus Christ, baptise thee for the remission of thy sins, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost." As Cosset & Brown.

Brig Galena, Haskell, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Barque Sumter, Humphreys, for Liverpool, by J. & D. Schr. Milton Selby, Scarboro, for Hyde county, by De-Rosset & Brown. he utters these words, he lays them beneath the water, and the individual who is being baptised being Brown. in every case blinded by the water, there is a struggle to rise, and on several occasions both priest and haptised rolled over together in the stream. As may be imagined, this affords immense amusement to the mob, who testify their approbation by clapping of hands, shrieks, and roars of merriment. Manchester Examiner.

> ELEVEN FEMALE RIOTERS TRIED AND ACQUITTED. -At the late term of the court of common pleas of Richland county, Ohio, eleven females were tried for attacking a store kept at Bellville by a man named Morris and destroying his whole stock of liquors .-

gentlemen, the tallest present, are requested to take their position in the back parlor. Their position is that adopted by boys when playing leap-frog. A large cloth of some subdued color—dark gray, for rung, announcing that they had decided, upon their large cloth of some subdued color—dark gray, for instance—is then thrown over them, and another rolled up, is attached to the front, which constitutes the trunk. Two sheets of white paper are then rolled up and tacked on, one on each side of the trunk. These represent the ivery trucks. These represent the ivery trucks. The All the forman of the ivery trucks are represent the ivery trucks. trunk. These represent the ivory tusks. The Al- them. When the foreman of the jury rose to hand bany Elephant is now complete. The lady rider takes in the verdict the most breathless silence prevailed; her seat on its back, amid cushions, etc., and under and when he responded to the clerk. "not guilty," the words were caught up, and such shouting, clapping, laughing and shaking of hands was never be-fore witnessed in that dignified hall of justice. Al-

though late at night, the young men from Bellville could not wait for the morning or the cars, but footed it home to tell the news. When the ladies arrived the next day they were received with every demonstrated

the Emperor Napoleon's secent levess, by appearing with her robe looped up at the side, so as to expose her symmetrical limbs, almost to the knees, and displaying the neatly turned ankles, which were clasped

Balance in six and tweive months, with interest undoubted security will be required.

G. W. COLLIER,

B. J. LANGSTON,

J. C. SLGCUMB,

Trustee of J. with magnificent bracelets. The robe and corsage were of cloth and silver, the latter perfectly light and considerably decollette, with extremely short sleeves, and no ornament or trimming, whatever, but a large diamond heart; the former displaying an under skirt looped up at one side. On the nead, five diamond hearts were held together by an arrow transpiercing them, and a flowing veil completed the costume. It seems as though the free and easy days of the old Napoleonic dynasty were returning.

papers received by the Europa have beautiful tributes o the memory of Dr. Kane. The one in the London Atheneum closes with the following words: "His death will be severely felt by his countrymen, by whom he was greatly loved. England, too, will his old customers and friends, that he has just returned from the North with a full stock of NEW GOODS, which death will be severely felt by his countrymen, by whom he was greatly loved. England, too, will

Job Printing.

We would call the attention of Merchants, Business mer and others, to our facilities for executing with promptness and in a superior manner, JoB PRINTING in all its varieties, and solicit a share of their patronage. Having gone to considerable expense in fitting up our Jobbing Establishment, we are prepared to execute all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work, such as Ball Tickets, Programmes, Cards and Circulars of every description ; also Pamphlets, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Promissory Notes, Way Bills, Hand Bills, etc., etc., with neatness and on reasonable terms.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar sombination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dosen or gross. For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by

S. W. WHITAKER, Agent for the proprietor

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. ANTHONY STRASSER to Miss LOUISE JOHNS.

la Darlington District, S. C., on the 28th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE A. EZZELL, in the 28th year of her age.—
The disease was Consumption, under which she had been declining for several months; during her affliction she gave full evidence of having made her peace with god, and as her end approached, she showed, and said that she was willing to leave this world of sorrow, and that death had no sting to her. For calm on the bosom of thy god bright spirit rest these there

In this town, last (Thursday) night, 2d inst., Mrs. ELIZ-ABETH SHEPARD, formerly of Onslow county, aged

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

April 2-Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville to E. J. Lutterloh. Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to April 3-Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, from Fayette ville, to Petteway & Pritchett. Schr. New Republic, Baker, from Philadelphia, to G. W.

ARRIVED

Davis; with moze.
Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

April 4—Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, from Hyde county, to D. Pigott; with corn. Schr. Ella, Wahab, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Schr. Elia, Wanab, Itom Tryde county, to Detrosset & Brown; with corn.
Schr. Araminta, Marshall, 4 days from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.
5-Schr. Sarah Porter, Garrett, from Elizabeth City, to

they have the power to subject them. This is human nature in all its historical developments. But when a Confederacy consists of two sections, the one poor a Confederacy consists of two sections, the one poor Schr. Southern Belle, Tyler, from New York, to J. H.

Flanner; with mdze.

April 6—Schr. Sela B. Strong, Mott, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

April 7—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayette-ville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Boat Express, Nero, from Angola, to Lamont & Monk; with naval stores.

April 8-Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from Hyde county, to umming & Styron; with corn. Schr. Ella, Davis, from Hyde county, to George Harriss; with corn.
Schr. Snow Squall, Smith, from Washington, N. C., to

Petteway & Pritchett; with corn.
Schr. L. B. Balance, Stowe, from Hyde county, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.
Schr. Rescue, Cates, from Portland, Mc., to Keith & Flanner; with mdze.
Schr. B. S. Johnson, Walters, from New York, to George Schr. Ned, Stacy, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with 9-Schr. John T. Williams, Curtis, from New York, to J.

Artin.
Schr. Pearl, Dexter, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Martin.
Schr. Kate, Way, for Tar Landing, by Rankin & Martin.
Schr. Amelia, Moore, for Stonesbay, by Rankin & Martin.
4—Schr. Catharine and Jane, Heady, for Jacksonville, by Rankin & Martin. Schr. O. F. Hawley, Racket, for Baltimore, by Russell &

Bro.; with naval stores, &c. Schr. North Carolina, Pattison, for New York, by W. H. Schr. North Carolina, Pattison, for New York, by W. H. McRary & Co.; with rough rice.
Schr. Dolphin, Hill, for Newbern, by W. H. McRary & Co.; with merchandize.
Schr. Quickstep, Richardson, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores. Brig Galena, Haskell, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with Rosset & Brown.

Schr. Palestine, Rollins, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & April 6—Schr. Henry Hooton, Giles, for Salem, Mass., by C. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Brig Galena, Haskell, for Boston, by George Harriss; with naval stores.
Schr. Emily Ward, Ward, for New York, by G. Harriss.

Schr. Emily Ward, ward, for New York, by wit naval stores, &c.

Schr. Margaret A Johnson, Osborne, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. John Tyler, Davis, for Boston, by Wm. M. Harriss; with naval stores.

Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, for Fayetteville, by Petteway & Pritchett.

April 7—Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, for Alexandria, Va., April, 6th, 1857

Such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe with full and explicit directions for making it up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling—three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement.

April 7—Schr. H. E. Weston, Maloy, for Alexandria, Va., April, 6th, 1857

178-1m—32-1m by A. D. Casaux ; with lumber. April 8—Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, for Cardenas, by Kid-

der & Martin; with lumber. Schr. Frank, Thompson, for Washington, D. C., by Geo. Harriss; with lumber. Schr. Isabella Thompson, Corson, for Richmond, Va., by Geo. Harriss; with lumber. Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by G. Harriss; with

Br. Brig William F., Morrison, for Halifax, N. S., by De-Rosset & Brown; with lumber, &c.

Schr. D. B. Sessoms, Lyon, for Richmond, Va., by De-Rosset & Brown; with lumber
Sebr. S. H. Sampler, Williams, for Hyde county, by De-Rosset & Brown; by De-Rosset & Brown; by De-Rosset & Brown; by Market Brown; by Market Brown; by De-Rosset & Brown; by Market Brown; by De-Rosset & Brown; by Market Brown; Rosset & Brown; with mdze.
Schr. Manumit, Howard, for Hyde county, by DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.
Schr. Z. Snow, Jones, for Boston, by Wm. M Harriss;

with naval stores.

April 9—Schr. Lewis Audenreid, Tilton, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Auld, for East Dennis, Mass., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co; with lumber.
Brig Mary Capen, Johnson, for Porto Rico, by Wm. M
Harriss; with lumber.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE.

BRACELETS ON THE ANKLES.—The following will prove good news to the jewellers. It is said that the Countess of Castiglione made a sensation at one of

G. W. COLLIER,
B. J. LANGSTON,
J. C. SLOCUMB,
Trustee of J. Shaaber.
32-ts Goldsboro', April 8th, 1857

NOTICE. THE firm of OLIVER & POLLOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the firm will be closed by J. F. Over.

JAS. F. OLIVER,
W. F. POLLCCK. Mount Olive, N. C., March 20th, 1867.

FURTHER NOTICE. A LL PERSONS having claims against the firm of OLI-A VER & POLLOCK, will please present them for pay-ment, and all those to the same firm indebted, are requested to settle immediately, as no indulgence will be given.

JAS. F. OLIVER. Mount Olive, N. C., March 20th, 1857.

mourn the loss of so gallant and enterprising a man, who, although young in years, had gained a high reputation."

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a from the North with a full stock of NEW GOUDS, which he will sell on terms reasonable. By fair dealing and strict attention to business, he hopes to meet and merit a full share of the patronage and confidence so long enjoyed as a partner in the firm of Oliver & Pollock.

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS!—Is a selection to business, he hopes to meet and merit a full share of the patronage and confidence so long enjoyed as a partner in the firm of Oliver & Pollock.

A Weighty Delegation.—According to the Star, there are now in Washington twenty gentlemen from Maine, whose average weight is 2231 lbs. The heaviest weighs 255 and the lightest 200 pounds.

Clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount to the gross of descent or descent.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

S. W. WHITAKER,

Oct. 8, 1866.—28-6m—6-6m

Agent for the Proprietor.

PER RAILROAD, from W. R. Holt's Mill:

22 helf-bbls. EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.

We take pleasure in recommending the above Flour to sur continuously and the lightest 200 pounds.

Oct. 8, 1866.—28-6m—6-6m

Agent for the Proprietor.

April 10.

April 10.

April 10.

To Superintendents of Common Schools for New English Recognitions of County:

Messis. WM. S. LARKINS, MICHAEL REGISTER, SAMUEL PLAYER, DAVID McINTIRE, JAS. KERR, JAS McINTIRE, JAS. KERR, JAS McINTIRE, MATTHEW JOHNSON, JOSEPH M. FOY, and JOHN McRAE.

THE Third Monday in April, inst., is the time fixed by law for the annual meeting of the Board. Please assemble on that day, at the office of the County Court Clark, at 10 A. M.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

TAX HOTICE.

THE TAXES of 1856 is now due and ready for collection.

The lists are open for inspection at my office.

April 7—[179-2t—32-lt]

E. D. HALL, Sh'f. DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McCALEB & BUNTING, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. B. McCaleb alone is authorized to settle the business of the old concern. March 16th, 1857 - [31-4] NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the interest of Mr. D. E. Bunting, in the late firm of McCaleb & Bunting, would respectfully say to the iriends and patrons of the old concern, that he intends to continue the business in his own name, and hopes to receive a continue the business in his
own name, and hopes to receive a continuance of the liberal
patronage heretofore enjoyed by the late firm.
In case of my absence, Mr. J W Carr is authorised to
transact business in my name.

A. B. McCALEB.
March 16 1857 NOTICE.

pursuance to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, passed at March Term, 1867, I will sell at Simpson's Store, on Saturday, 2d day of May next, on a credit of six months, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND, adjoining the lands of James Simpso and others, as the property of Robert T. Henry, deceased. Apl. 3, 1857—[31-tds] GEO. ALDERMAN, Adm'r.

ANE'S FUNERAL MARCH—Requiem, He sleeps, but not 'mid the Arctic snow; The Five Belles Polka; The Heath this night must be my bed; Lee & Walker's Piano Cotillions, 6 Nos.; Moments of Bliss, Brilliant Variations on La Perle Du Nord; Our National Flag, as sung by Miss Emma Stanley; Camille Polk, composed by Charles Grobe; Drama March, by Sep. Winner; Sing me Songs of Home; L'Americain Quadrille Gallope, (translated frem the French); Brindisi, from the Opera Macbeth, sung by Mad. Cora de Wilhorst, transcribed for the Piano by Getz; Classic Gems, edited for the Piano by Albert Berg; Unc Fleur de Salon, impromptu valse by Ascher; Beauties from Verdi's New Opera, La Traviata, arranged for the Piane, by Getz; Le Coucher des Aiseaus, Masurka Brilliante, par A. Talexy; Crimson Buds, by Charles Grobe, 12 Nos.; Just Out Polka, by Francis H. Brown; Pleasure is the Mark—What 'ere the motive pleasure is the mark—brilliant variations and finale on Paisley Schottish, by Chas. Grobe; I Live for The Alone Song, Dedicated to Florids's Fairert Flower; Les Charmes de L'Opera, by Getz. Also further supplies of numerous late popular pieces. Received this morning at April 8 NEW MUSIC.

WHISKEY .- WHISKEY. NE HUNDRED & Fifty bls. extra Cincinnati Whiskey; 20 bbls J. Martin, Old Rye do.; 10 "Superior Double Distilled Rye do.; Just received per schr. Araminta, and for sale by April 8, 1857. W. H. McKOY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of Ice every morning at Sunrise, closing at Sunset, except on Sundays when it will positively close at 9 TERMS CASH—it is earnestly desired that no person will ask any deviation from this rule as it will certainly be TICKETS can be procured and DEPOSITS made in advance by those who desire to avoid the annoyance of making

change.

ICE for the country packed and forwarded as directed. ICE for the country packed and followarded as directed.

ICE furnished to the sick poor free of charge when directed by a Physician or member of the Visiting Committee.

A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Agent.

April 2d, 1857.

GLUE-GLUE. 25 BBLS. handsome Distiller's GLUE, now landing. For sale by

to fit the most difficult shaped heads. Call and examine our styles before making your purchases.

CHAS. D. MYERS, Hat & Cap Emporium,
March 30, 1853

34 Market street.

DER EXPRESS-JUST OPENED-

6 dozen NAPOLEON TIES, beautifully made, and handsome shape;
4 dozen best ITAL. SILK CRAVATS, 28 to 40 inches;
1 case TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, for custom work;
200 pair LINEN DRAWERS;
50 dozen YOKE SEAM SHIRTS—all sizes;
SPRING SUITS, &c., &c., at
RALDWIN'S.

BALDWIN'S.

LIQUORS! LIQUORS!! 25 BBLS. old Mongahela Rye and Bourbon Whiskey;
20 do. Domestic Brandy;
20 do. do. Gin. Just received per Schr. New
Republic, and for sale by W. H. McKOY. 20 do. do. Gir Republic, and for sale by

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN WHOSE sands of life have nearly run out, discovered while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die.—Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe,

J. M. ROBINSON & SON J. M. ROBINSON & SON

AVE now in store the following viz:
Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights.
Hoop Iron of the best quality.
Nails. Brads, and Spikes.
Iron Axels, Hubs and Spokes.
Timber and other Axes, all warranted.
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels.
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes.
Preserving Kettles, Sauce Pans, &c.
Mill, Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws.
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills.
Barn Door and Smoke-House Locks, extra good. Barn Door and Smoke-House Locks, extra good. Pad Locks that can't be matched. Brass and Iron Wire cloth. wood Saws and Axes with handles in them.
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine.
Best quality of Soissors and Needles.
Roger's & Son's, Wostenholmes, and some more tne real Barlow Knives.
Sept. 16, 1856.

IMPORTANT SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of a resolution passed by the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Company, at their last meeting in Wilmington, on the 12th inst., there will be sold at public auction, on Monday, the 13th of April, at the County seat of Harnett county, TWENTY-SEVEN NEGROES, all of which are able bodied men, most of them young and very likely; also, at same time and place, ONE STEAM BOAT, and several TOW BOATS, the property of the said Company.

STEAM BOAT, and several 1000 of the said Company.

A credit of six months will be given upon purchasers giving bonds with approved security before the property is changed.

Sec'y and Treas. C. F. & D. R. N. Co. 30-ts-169-6t

Weekly Herald copy till sale. CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTAB-



Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel, WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that be has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for each, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage. ad examine as no sources have notice.

Repairing done at short notice.

Wm. L. JACOBS.

BAGS RIO COFFEE;

25 BAGS RIO COFFEE;

10 Mate old Java;

10 Mate old Java;

10 bbla. C. Sugar;

11 cans M. C. Land, from 50 to 80 Re.—Se family us;

2 bbla. do. do:

2,000 lbs. N. C. Bason, hog round. For mie by

T. C. CRAFT,

April 8th,

Market Street, No. 48.

EMPT All the capply on market is quite small.—

We note a fair demand cristing, with small sale; from whariate area at the CITY CLOTHING STORE,

We note a fair demand cristing, with small sale; from whariate area at the CITY CLOTHING STORE,

April 8th,

Solicot a beautiful Silk vest Pattern. I me very more area at the CITY CLOTHING STORE,

We note a fair demand cristing, with small sale; from whariate area at the CITY CLOTHING STORE,

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April 8th, Supering Silk vest Pattern. I me the custom was at the CITY CLOTHING STORE,

A

Sperm.....35 Coffee, P B. bush.... EMPTY BARRELS, each, Spts. Turp..1 65 ... Sweet, bush 1 250 | Irish, de..0 00 0 0 do. 2 bbl..3 00 0 Mullets ...5 50 Mac'rei, No 1 Hams.... Middlings... Shoulders... Hog round. 131 6
Western Bacon,
Middlings ... 13
Shoulders ... 111 Family 7 50 Superfine 0 00 Fine......0 00 6 6 75
Cross0 00 6 6 25
UANO, Peruvian,
Under I ton, per lb.,....3
One ton and under 5, N. C. Lard...00 5 tons and over, " 65 00 AND PLASTER, per bbl. 1 50 BAIN, W bush. POULTRY kens, live,20 de. dead,25 @ 30 Turkeys, live, 75 @ 1 00 do. dead, B. 121 @ 15 Alum, Phush . . 35 @ Eastern....1 15 @ N. River...0 80 @ Liverpool Sack, ground 0 70 @ do. fine. 0 00 @ N. Carolina .0 00 English, ass'd .. 44 @ American, ref. .54 @ Porto Rico... 101 @
New Orleans, 0 @
Muscovado.... 10 @
Loaf & crush. 141 @ LIME, % bbl..1 00 @ Granulated.13 @ Whiskey 35 N. E. Kum... 50 Contract ... 4 00 @ 5 Common ... 1 75 @ 2 STAVES, 29 M. W.O. Bbbl. 12 00 @17 Gin...... Brandy..... do. Apple. 60 75
do. Peach. 85 1 25
LUMBER, WM., (River.)
Floor. B'ds. .0 00 10 00
Wide do. . 6 50 7 00
Scantling. 0 00 4 25 R.O.Hhd. .12 00 Ash Head'g 0 00 TIMBER, & M. MOLASSES, per gallon.

WILMINGTON WROLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

BEENWAY, T. B..23 @

Norz. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80 cents to \$1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents per bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to compliance. cording to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange. Baltimore...l pr et. prem. | Philadelphia l pr et. prem Virginia.... Charleston, ... FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9TH. 1857.

Since our review of Wednesday last, business generally has ruled quiet. Country produce has been brought to market sparingly, and in Naval Stores we have but few transactions to report. At the time of msking up our review there is a fair enquiry for Crude Turpentine, and last sales show an advance of 15 cents on previous quotations. The market for Spirits Turpentine has ruled inactive at 41 cents, and the sales have been confined to small parcels at that figure.—

There is more activity in Common Rosin, and prices have advanced a shade; other grades remain about the same as last reported. Tar has also been in moderate enquiry, and shows an advance of 5 cents. No Cotton of consequence has been received for a week or two, and the small quantity offering is mostly held above the views of buyers;—market firm, with an upward tendency in prices. No change worthy of note to make in Flour. The receipts of Corn have been quite heavy, and the price has gone down fully 6 cents per bushel. Oats and Peas are scarce and wanted, and would readily bring high figures. In the Provision market we have but little change to make on last week's rates. There is little or no N.C cured Bacon in first hands, and the market rules firm with a brisk demand. See table for prices. Western cured is also in light stock, and rules steady. Lard is also very scarce, and commands quick sale at high figures.— The market rules quiet for Timber, with moderate receipts, and a limited demand from millers. Shingles are exceedingly dull, and difficult of sale at anything like a fair quotation. Below will be found a review of the week's transactions, which contains all that we have been able to get at:

TURPENTINE—By reference to our table of sales below, it will be seen that prices have gone up fully 15 cents on both soft and hard since our review of this day week. This advance has no doubt been caused by the light receipts, and could hardly be maintained if the arrivals should be of any moment during the coming week, unless the advices from other market Since our review of Wednesday last, business

wednesday. 37...... 2 60...... 2 60...... 1 6
Spirits Turpentine.—The market during the past weel
has ruled inactive, and the transactions have been exceeding
ly small. Buyers do not seem disposed to purchase at any
thing over 41 cents, which figure is offered, while sellers generally are firm in holding at higher figures. The following
comprises the week's transactions so far as we have been able
to learn:
Thursday...100 bbls at 41 cents.

ROSIN.—There has been more activity in the market fo Rosin.—There has been mere activity in the market for the Common article during the week just ended, than for some time put, and prices have advanced a shade. There is a good demand from buyers, and \$1 15 is quite freely offered for large size bbls. The stock on market is about fair, and mostly in second hands, and holders are firm in asking higher figures. Sales as follows:

Saturday... 4,000 bbls. at \$1 10 for large size bbls.

Monday... 500 " 1 121 " "

Wednesday. 500 " 1 10 " "

For No. I there is also a fair demand, and we note only a mail quantity arriving. We quote sales of several parcels

Wednesday... 500 " 110 " "
For No. I there is also a fair demand, and we note only a small quantity arriving. We quote sales of several parcels at prices ranging from \$1.75 to \$4 per bbl., as in quality. For No. 2 there is but a limited demand, and we note only occasional sales at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bbl.

Tax-Has been in moderate enquiry from shippers throughout the week, and owing mainly to the small receipts the price has advanced 5 cents. Sales for the week as follows:

Thursday...... 239 bbls. at 1 20 a 0 00 per bbl. Friday....... 210 " " 1 30 a 1 35 "
Monday........ 280 " " 1 30 a 1 35 "
Monday....... 350 " " 1 35 a 0 00 "
Wednesday....... 350 " " 1 35 a 0 00 "
Been Cattle—Have been brought to market slowly for some weeks past, though the supply in butchers hands is moderate, and not mach demand. We quote stall fatted at from 65 to 95 cents per lb., according to quality—though it must be an extra article to obtain latter figure.

Copyen—Remains without change Stock in store fully fair, and we note merely a retail demand. Sales during the week at quotations, as in quantity and quality. See table.

Corn Meal.—is in limited stock, and we note a fair demand. Sales in the small way from the granaries at 90 cents per bushel.

Cotton.—During the past two or three days the market for this article has exhibited more frames. and prices have

Fig.—We advance rates a shade on Maskerel, and would refer to our table for store prices, as in quality.

GRAIR.—For Coun the market has raised exceedingly dull since last review, and prices have given way 4 a 6 cents. The market is at present everstocked, and dealers do not appear disposed to operate. Of the parcels neted in our last as unsold, 3,780 bushels changed hands on Friday at 72 cents, each, and 2,000 do. at 75 cents per bushel, 60 days. She 80 then about 20,680 bushels have been received, of whice do. at 70 cents, 8,310 do. at 66 cents, and 1,300 do. at 6c cents, and 1,300 do. at 6c first, per bushel.—OATS—Remain in very light stock, with active demand. About 500 bushels was received a day at two since by a dealer, which comprises nearly all on market. We quote from vessel at 60 a 62 cents per bushel.

Pras.—None arriving, and the supply on market is confined to two or three small lots in dealers hand. For Cose we note an active demand, and one small parcel sold from vessel at \$1 12\(\frac{12}{2}\) per bushel. This figure, however, is rather above the market, as a lot of any size would not command over \$1.—

RICE.—The supply of cless is fully fair, with a moderate demand from the trade. We quote sales in the small way from stere at 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents per 1b., as in quality. Nothing doing in the reagh article that we can hear 'of, and our quotations are merely nominal. See table.

HAY—The market is well supplied with both Northern and Eastern make, and rules quiet at former quotations. Received on Monday last 146 bales Northern, which sold at 90 cents per 100 lbs. The parcels left on market in our last (500 bales) were retailed from wharf at 85 cents to \$1, as in quantity and quality.

Lime—Is in good demand, and we note a light stock on market. No receipts since our last. Retailing from store at \$1 40 per cask.

Lumber—River—No transactions for two or three weeks

\$1 40 per cask.

LUMBER—River—No transactions for two or three weeks past, and our quotations are therefore merely nominal. See table.

Molasses—For Cuba we notice a fair demand, and there is only a small quantity remaining in first hands;—no receipts. Former arrivals have been seiling from wharf at 45 a 45 cents per gallon, according to quantity.

POTATOUS—There is very lit the demand at present for Irish, and we notice a full supply on market. We quote from store at 43 a 43 50 per bbl., in quantities to suit. Few or no Sweet coming in, and quotations nominal. See table.

PROVISIONS—For N. C. cured BACON the market continues to rule very firm, and owing to the limited receipts it is almost entirely bare. Dealers have very little on hand, and we note an active demand at high prices. The receipts per railroad during the week just ended have been confined to two or three small parceis, which were taken at 14 cents for heg round, and 14 a 15 cents per lb. for hams, as in quantity.—No sales of either sides of shoulders that we hear of, but quotations in table could easily be obtained. The high rates of Western make in other markets has materially affected prices here which have gone up fully one cent on last week's figures. The stock on market is also small, and we note a good demand with sales from each of the control of the store Molasses-For Cuba we notice a fair demand, and there prices here which have gone up fully one cent on last week's figures. The stock on market is also small, and we note a good demand, with sales from store at 11½ a 12 cents for shoulders, and 12½ a 13 cents per lb. for sides—cleding at highest figures.—Lard—The market continues to relative firm for this article, and parcels find ready sale on arrival.—We note only one or two small lots of N. C. make received during the week and sold at 14 cents per lb. in bbls. No receipts of Western, and none on market.——Pork—Northern Mess is in light stock, but there appears to be only a limited demand at present high rates. We quote from store at \$25 a \$26 per bbl., according to quantity and quality.

rom store at said a gas per bol., according to quantity and quality.

Poultry.—The market has been poorly supplied for some time past, and prices rule exceedingly high. See table.

SALT.—There is no enquiry existing for either Liverpool or Alum Salt, and we have no sales to notice except in the small way from store;—market very well supplied. See table for prices.

ble for prices.

SHINGLES—Are brought in very slowly, but fully sufficient for the demand. Small sales of Common at \$2 a \$2 25. No sales of Contract, and nominal at \$4 to \$5 50 per M., as in quality.

sales of Centract, and nominal at \$4 to \$5 50 per M., as in quality.

Timere.—Has been brought in sparingly during the week, and the market has ruled very dull, as we note but a limited demand for mill purposes. Several rafts have changed hands at prices ranging within quotations. See table.

Freients.—We have no change to make, and the market rules quite firm at rates quoted last week. But few vessels have arrived since last review, and nearly all now in port have been taken up. See table for coastwise rates.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Sales of Cotton 13000 bales Middling 13; a 13;c. The receipts amount to 1100 bales.—Sales for the past three days 11,000 bales. White Corn 70s. Mess Pork \$23. Flour dull. Freights lower. Sterling Exchange 84.
BALTIMORE, April 8.—Flour is firm at \$5 70 a \$5 75.
Red Wheat 1 45 a \$1 53. White Corn, 57 a 62; yellow 60

a 63 cents.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Cotton is firm, sales of 5000.—
Flour is buoyant, sales of 16,500 bbls. common to good State at 5 60 a \$5 70, and mixed to good standard brands Southern at 6 10 a \$6 40. Wheat is firm, sales of 11,000 bushels at \$1 61 for Southern white. Corn is firm, sales of 20,000 bushels, white at 70 a 71c., at 68c. for yellow, and 69 cts. for mixed. Mess Pork has declined 15c., sales at 23 25 a \$23 35.

Beef is firm, sales at 16 a \$16 25 for repacked Chicago. Lard has advanced ic., sales at 14 c. Whiskey has declined, sales 40 has advanced ic., sales at 14fc. Whiskey has declined, sales at 26ic. for Ohio. Coffee quiet at 11ic. for Rio. Molasses is firm. Spirits Turpentine is firm, sales at 46ic. Rosin is firm, sales at \$1 70. Rice is quiet, sales at 4ic. Freights

7 firm, sales at \$1 70. Rice is quiet, sales at 4½c. Freights are heavy.
CHARLESTON, April 7.—Cotton.—The market to-day may be said to have been brought to a stand, the sales having been limited to some 50 bales.
FAYETTEVILLE, April 6.—Bacon 13 @ 13½ ets. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee-Ric 12½@13½; Laguira 14@15; St. Domingo 00@00. Cotton, fair to good 13½@13½, ord. to good mid. 11½@12. Feathers 35@40. Flour, family \$7 00@0 00; Superfire \$6 50@0 00; Fine \$6 00@0 00; Scratched \$5 50@0 00 Grain, Corn 1 10@ 1 15; Whest \$1 10@1 20; Oats 70@ Peas \$1 10@0 00; Rye 90 @\$1 00. Hides—Dry 16@17; Green 00 Lard, 13@ 0. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack) \$1 25@0 00.
Bacon—Sales this morning at the advance.
Cotton—We advance our figures.
Flour—Sales full up to quotation.
Corn—Firm:

Corn-Firm: Peas-In demand.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Cotton is firmer, with an advance on uplands—sales two days 12,000 bales, including 2, 500 on speculation. The market closed buoyant, but quotations were nomininal. Flour had a declining tendency.—Wheat was firm and aceive. Manchester advice were favor-

Consols for money, 98; and for account, 93;. Money slightly more stringent. slightly more stringent.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Cotton closed quiet, but steady, and generally unchanged. Sales of the week, 44,000 bales, including 6,000 taken by speculators, and 4,500 by exporters. Orleans fair, 8½d.; do. middling, 7 13-16d.; Uplands fair, 7½d.; Uplands middling, 7 9-16d. Stock on hand, 390,000 bales, of which 275,000 was American.

Breadstuffs were dull, and all qualities were considerably lower.

Breadstuffs were dull, and all qualities were considerably lower.

Flour was dull at a decline of 1s., and quoted 27s. a 30s.

Wheat is dull, at a decline of 1d. a 3d.; sales of white and red at 7s. 6d. a 9s. Corn is quiet, at a decline of 1s.; sales of all kinds at 31s. 6d. a 34s.

Rosin was firm at 5s. a 5s. 3d. Spirits turpentine was dull at 41 cents. Rice was firm and generally unchanged.

The weather has been very favorable for the crops.

Provisions were steady.

London markets. Sugar and coffee firm. Iron was steady the money market was slightly more stringent, but generally udchanged. The export of gold continues. Bullion has decreased £12,000. There was an average business in American stocks, but no quotable change.

Consols for money, 83s.

LATEST. LIVERPOOL, Saturday, p. m.—Cotton is quiet and un hanged—sales of 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs are very dull and unchanged. Consols, 93; a 93;.

CHAS. D. MYERS,

HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, 34 Market St.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PANAMA, LEGHORN, AND PALM LEAF HATS,

WOOL, FUR, SILK, AND MOLESKIN HATS,

Cloth, Plush, and Silk Glased Caps, by the case or dosen.

At New York Wholesale Prices. At New Yor March 23.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, that has located a branch of his New York house at No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep year description of

No. 5, Market street, near the Wharf, where he will keep every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS. Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive amortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks dene by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with prompteness and despatch.

MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 50 Canal street, New York, and
No. 5 Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20th, 1856

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. THE UNDERSIGNED has just opened at the Store on North Water Street, formerly occupied by Messra. Wessel & Eilers, a new and complete stock of goods suitable for the town and country trade, and offers them at as low prices as any other store in the place. Among them may be found the following:

16 boxes Tobacco—World's Fair brand;

A .. MING. U.S. A. C., MONDAY, APRIL 6, INST.

From the Wilmington Journal.

Fayetteville and Charleston.—Our Charlotte Road —We blame neither individuals nor communities for trying to help themselves the best way they can, and we therefore allude to be efforts of Fayettaville to make a connection with Charles-feeling of complaint. Fayettaville wasts communil M. and she tries to get them. We only regret that, matte her movements are not, according to our view of calculated to conciliate her neighbors, or banefit eithmiself or them. But we see things from a different standpoint, and ought to make mutual allowances. We now quote a pretty long piece, or, perhaps, series of pieces from the last Observer), as tending to throw some light upon movements and motives

The above is a rich specimen of modesty and disinterestedness! It says in effect, Fayetteville don't know what will "benefit herself or her neighbors," and don't move in such a direction as " to conciliate her neighbors." She evidently needs a guardian : and we may expect to hear of the Journal applying for that trust in behalf of Wilmington.

But "Who is our neighbor ?" Scarcely Wilmingraiment," but of our trade, and has emphatically passed by on the other side "- both sides, indeed We hope we shall be prepared to appreciate our "neighbors," and to acknowledge their right to judge eral Government, duties which not simply took diwhether our movements are "calculated to conciliate rectly an undue amount of the people's earnings to for publication, any reflections that may have octhem, or benefit either herself or them," when they act the good Samaritan towards us. Until then, we shall do our utmost to promote railroad communica-Coal Mines, the West, Raleigh, or any where else—
except to Wilmington and the Moon. The river to
payment of the cebts of the government, and the Wilmington is good enough for us; and as to the Moon we are not sufficiently informed of the kind of trade that it would furnish, or whether the inhabitants are our " neighbors " or not.

We copy the above from the Fayetteville Observer of the 2nd. The good humored courtesy-the kind- to return it in the form of gratuities to the States, ly spirit of the Observer's remarks will immediately disguised under the plausible guise of "deposits."is the Observer and not the Journal that hints any- that distributions and deposits have amounted to about thing about Fayetteville needing a guardian, and in- the same thing. Practically there has been little differdeed that paper seems to fire up at the bare idea of a ence. competitor for the post, to which it has evidently We would willingly have avoided any remark uplong since elected itself. It must certainly regard its on this subject if we could have done so consistently fellow citizens as very weak in the head if it expects with our position, or if silence were not liable to be because opposed to disunion. The question must be them to swallow so much unprovoked bitterness, so construed into endorsement of or acquiescence in treated, then, as a proposition to dispose of the prototally unjustified by reason or the circumstances of Mr. Campbell's deposit bill. This bill did not pass the case. If we placed so low an estimate upon the the Senate. That body was not caught. A bill did intelligence of the people of Fayetteville, as the Ob pass both houses, the object of which is to bring the server in this case seems to do, we might think of collections within the limits required by the actual the necessity of a guardian. But we have no such necessities of the public service. It may not be and notions; nor at any rate, had we the appointment of we think is not perfect, but it was a move in the to the States. The objections to both are insuperasuch an officer, would we confer that appointment right direction—in the only direction in which relief ble. upon those whose thoughts vibrate so rapidly between | could fairly and properly be given. Governor Wise, the moon and the earth, that it is impossible to tell to which sphere they belong.

The Observer is not informed of the kind of trade the moon would furnish. Neither are we, but might conjecture that it might include "articles" not unlike that which we have quoted from our dissatisfied cotemporary.

Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table, the first number of "Russell's Magazine," being that for April, 1857

This is a very neatly getten up Magazine, in the style of Blackword. It is printed and published at Charles ton, S. C., at \$3 a year, or 25 cents for a single num ber. Mr Whitaker is the agent for this place, by whom it will be regularly supplied.

The object of the publishers is to furnish, if possible, a vehicle by which the highest liverary mind of the South will be brought into contact with the world. and the world with it. Southern literature fo-tered and sustained, and the reading people of the Southern States relieved from their dependence upon the abolitionized Magazine literature of the Northern cities. From a hasty glas ce at the contents of the Magazine. we think that it ought to succeed. It depends upon the cultivated reading class to say whether it will

We may devote more attention to the Magazine after we have read it -- say to morrow

[Daily Journal, 3d inst.

Russell's Magazine. We devoted some time last evening to an examination of this new candidate for the position of the representative periodical of the South. Upon the whole, it is pretty much what we expected that it would be Its articles bearing upon the discussion of constitutional questions, exhibit the superior trainand acura'e analysis, it is superior to its Northern | an edict. competitors; and its literary criticism, as shown in the " Editor's Table," displays cultivation and taste, with an indescribable something, indicating the ab- of the Steam Mills above the railroad. The dispute 40 millions. The surplus soon fell below 5 millions, sence of that practised ingenuity which belongs to eventuated in a fight, terminating in the death of one and the 4th instalment was arrested, the professional litterateur. However, in these mat- of the parties, who, it would seem, was killed by a ters, pertaining essentially to the Review, we feel that its main strength lies, and that it is really strong-most decidedly able. It is in the department Mrs. Gibbs. The other who is now in jail, is, we be- want will restrain the abuse of power from making of what has been called "pure literature"-the department of the imagination that there is most room for improvement, and upon this department any periodical must lean for popular support. The tales and sketches in this number hardly strike us as hitting the mark-we will not say that they are not up to itperhaps they are above it. But the mark-the desideratim in this department is interest, entertainment, and not metaphysics. Men, and women too, read tales or sketches to be amused-to afford their minds a pleasing and unlaborious excitement-to relax the strain-not to tighten it. Thousands would read Simon Suggs in a magazine who would not get beyond the first paragraph of Mr. Calhoun's most powerful and far-seeing disquisitions and predictions upon Government.

To exert its proper influence, any production mus be read-any magazine must circulate. To be read generally it must be generally readable. It must amuse and entertain as well as instruct. Instruction must, apparently at least, be the incident, not the main object. Therefore, while, of course, the absence of everything objectionable in morals or taste is the sine qua non, the presence of other qualities is essential to success. Southern literature, as literature, needs encouragement rather than Southern politics. Th South stands pre-eminent in political knowledge, and contains more and better trained and better in formed political writers than the North. It is necessary to afford a popular medium through which the highest efforts of the political mind of the South may reach the public of both sections. The Magazine presents that medium, but to present it properly it must be the popular Magazine.

We make these remarks because we feel that the success and influence of any Southern Magazine must primarily depend upon its literary attractions-its popular readability, and that a misconception upon this point must be fatal to success, and, without succesa, there is no room for usefulness. We feel that the purely literary articles in this number of "Russell's," evince the possession, on the part of their writers, of high capabilities, but the articles themselveare deficient in popular tone and interest—too much expires April 4, 1857. South rn people altogether. Then why do they buy has expired it? Simply because it has a fund of reading matter George R. Berrell, appraiser, Philadelphia, vice sui ed to the popular taste, and, under cover of this, Gideon G. Westcott, appointed postmaster. this—to give correct views a fair chance—they must some out on an equal footing. It is said of some-body—John Wealey, we believe—that when called to account for adapting certain beautiful song music to account for adapting certain beautiful song music

to church purposes, he replied that he saw no reason why the devil should have all the good tanes. We see no reason why the monopoly of amusing the people should be left to the abolitionists; but, certainly, South .- Daily Journal, 4th inst.

The Distribution and Deposit Questions. If we know anything of our duty to our party, it is a duty which we owe primarily to the principles of that party. These are paramount. Men are but their exponents, and must base their plains for support upon their fidelity to these principles. This proposition, we think, carries its confirmation on the face of it.

Our object now is not to enter into a discussion of the questions which appear as a caption at the head of this article. So far as the Distribution matter is concerned, we have argued that time and again, and, ton, which, (with our own assistance, it is true.) has incidentally, the other form of it which comes under been endeavoring to strip us, not perhaps of our the guise of deposits with the States, of monies which had already been wrung from their people by the collection of duties beyond the necessities of the Fedpay them, but which forced the consumer to pay a curred to you on the subject. proportionably increased price for articles from which tion from Fayetteville to Charleston, Beaufort, the no revenue accrued to the Federal Treasury. The proper use of money coming into the treasury is the carrying on of its operations within its legitimate sphere. The best and only proper depositing place for the people's money is in the people's own pockets. Don't take it out of that place by unnecessary taxes, the subject referred to, of Yours very truly.

HENRY A. WISE. attract the attention of the most careless reader. It The name may have lead some astray. The fact is,

> in his letter to Mr Banks of the Petersburg Democrat. republished in the Journal of this week, takes Constitution, and it is a common fund for national what we conceive to be the proper view of the matter.

This deposit affair is not now a practical question. The occasion to give a plausible pretext for it may not soon again come round, if ever. It will be by the sheerest demagogueism that the opposition can drag it into the coming congressional canvass in this State: and therefore, while we regret the necessity which compels us thus distinctly to dissent from the abortive action of our Congressmen in this matter, we make this avowal of di-sent simply on our own account, and for the preservation of our own consistency, not by way of attack against gentlemen with whom on mon fund of money in the use for common, general saki. all other matters we agree. Unless the position of and federal ends. the Democratic press of the State be thus defined, i may find itself committed to measures which it cannot justify to itself, nor reconcile with its principles. We, at least, humble as our position may be, have no earthly idea of being so committed by our own laches. Il firmness.

New Schooner. By invitation of Joseph H. Flanner, Esq., consignee and part owner, a very pleasant party of gentlemen assembled on Saturday afternoon on board the new and handsome schooner Kate Field, just arrived es, and unfettering trade from New York on her first trip to this port, between which and New York she is destined to ply as a regular trader. Her dimensions are as follows :- Length If they may give away the former, they may the latof keel 110 feet; length on deck 118 feet; over all ter. 130 feet; breadth of beam 29 feet; capacity about 2,700 bbls rosin; registered burthen 291 tons. She is under the command of Captain Robbins.

The Kate Field appears to be in every respect a number one vessel of her class, and admirably adapt- lands will be found many millions in debt to the cused to the trade for which she is designed. We wish ing of the Southern mind, the result of careful and her and all concerned the fullest success-full freights was no surplus from land, and he resorted to deposit, thorough study of the subject. In close reasoning and fair winds, and a good time generally. Let it be for even he was obliged to concede, also, that a sur-

> KILLED.-'ve learn that yesterday, two negroes plow from a slung shot in the hands of the other .-The deceased was named " Austen," and belonged to lieve, named " John," and belongs to the estate of Samuel Beery, Esq., deceased. We have heard several rumours, but no additional particulars to be relied on. the West. The act was made perpetual until, contains an article from Hon. John Appleton, announcing his retirement from the editorial conduct of ment of assistant Secretary of State.

The new editor and proprietor, whoever that is to be, will speak for himself in a few days. Conjecture points to Col. Forney, although there is no assurance. KANZAS .- COL. UBB ON ROBERT J. WALKER .- According to the Spartanburg, S. C., Express, Col. Orr made a speech in that place on the evening of Tuesday of last week, in which he briefly alluded to Kanzas. He was not gifted in prophecy, and could not tell what would be its fate, but said that the Hon. Robert J. Walker, (formerly of Mississippi) who has received and accepted the appointment to the governorship of Kanzas, is a man in every way to be relied on, and will see our rights and interests respected.

30- The following new Post Offices have been es tablished in N. C .: - Kelvin Grove, Wake county; James R. Page, postmaster.

We are requested to state that A. W. Miller, Esq , has been elected by the Dialectic Society to deliver the next annual address before the two Literary Societies of Chapel Hill.

> OFFICIAL. Appointments by the President. CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

Jacob Fry, collector, Chicago, Illinois, vice Philip Conley, resigned Edmund Wright, collector, Edenton, North Caro lina, re-appointed. Robert Parks, collector, Cuyahoga, Ohio, re-ap-

pointed Jo'n P. Baldwin, collector, Key West, Florida, re Augustus Jenkins, collector, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, vice Zenas Clement, whose commis

Joshua G. Hadiey, surveyor, Portsmouth, New

Distribution.-Letter from Gov of the public lands among the States, has, at inter vals, engaged the attention of t'e greatest intellect our country bas produced. It has been repeated! as long as Harper is the most amusing, it will be the exploded as unconstitutional, impolitic and impracti most generally purchased Magazine, even at the cable. And now, after being often dismi-sed from the arena o' politios, as an effete and obsolete issue, it is again exhumed, and paraded before the people, and roin. Volumes have been spoken and written in regard to it. But we have yet to see its merits and demerits, more lucidly and forcibly expounde | and exposed, compressed with such sententiousness into so small a compass, or more argumentatively analyzed than in the following letter from Governor

> With that comprehensiveness, vehemence and resietless logic, linking thought with thought, and welding fact into fact in an unbroken chain of eloquence and argumentation, so characteristic of his genius, he has made it evident to the most obtuse understanding that there is neither reason nor right in the proposition for distribution. But to the letter :

Hon. H. A. Wise-SIR :- Observing that your views on the matter of Land Distribution have been of late made the subject of comment and criticism, and knowing what your opinions formerly were, I would be glad if you would inform me whether they have undergone any change; and also to furnish me,

A. D. BANKS. Very truly yours, Petersburg, March 30th, 1857.

RICHMOND, VA, March 30th, 1857.

A. D. Banks, Esq: SIR-I send you the following as the substance of what I have lately written to a friend in a private letter. You are welcome to publish it or not, as you please, as a brief, a mere note of the opinions on

RICHMOND, March 27, 1857. DEAR SIR: * * * I presume that no one is chimerical enough to think of proposing a re-division of the public lands themselves. Such a proposition at this time would be virtually to commence to dissolve the Union. It would be impracticable, if lawful, and the latter is as untenable as the former, unless there be a dissolution of the Union. I am opposed to this ceeds of land and customs in the treasury; undistinguishable masses of money there, as a surplus, from time to time may arise. But two modes of disposing of surplus in the treasury, other than is pointed out in the Constitution, have been proposed, and each has been tried. Deposit with the States and Distribution

Money in the treasury is not distinguishable by-1st. The source from whence it comes. Whether it comes from land or customs, its use is defined by the appropriation.

The land fund has two sources : 1st. Cessions-deeds by States to the U. S. 2d. Acquisitions, by

1st. Purchase, or 2d. Conquest.

The deeds express that the object of their cession " for the general charge and expenditure"-a tifications. phrase equivalent to the provision of the Constitu-

And the acquisitions were generally and originally made by expenditures out of the Treasury from money collected from customs - certainly from a com. Two ships of war have occupied the port of Naga-

2d. The ends of the powers of Government. The land power is to " make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory (land) or other property of the United States." The cardinal end of this power is the great object of settlement of territory. The end of the revenue power is the regulation We submit our views with all respect, but also with of commerce. Money to pay debts even is secondary

to that great end of the customs. Accordingly, the lands have been so administered as to be sold at a price to cheapen homesteads so low as to yield no revenue; or, when revenue has accumulated from the settlement of territory to aid the other great end of regulating commerce, reducing tax

Congress, then, whether we look to the sources of revenue or to the ends of governmental powers can to no more with land funds than with customs funds.

3. There is no surplus from the proceeds of sales of public lands. Debt and credit, cost of purchases, Indian wars, indian titles, surveys, registering, receiving, pensions, alternate section system, &c., &c., on the one side, and proceeds on the other, and the toms. Seeing this-

4th. In 1836, even Mr. Clay conceded that there plus frem customs couldn't be distributed or given absolutely away. Then the supposed surplus was 36 mil ions; 28 milliors were distributed, and before got into a dispute at or in the neighbourhood of one 1840 there was a deficiency under Mr. Van Buren of Again:

5th. In 1841, the parties distributed a deficiency. i. e. passed a distribution hill, when there was no surplus in the Treasury, showing that neither surplus nor its a deficiency itself larger to increased protective tariff, and to defeat both the ends of the revenue power, free trade; and of the land power, the settlement of The Washington Union of Saturday evening, or unless the Tariff Compromise of 1832-'33 was disturbed. This condition, unfortunately, carried Mr. Calhoun. What followed? The Tariff Compromise was immediately broken, and the deposit of that paper. Mr. Appleton has accepted the appoint- the fourth instalment was arrested. Another perempter of assistant Secretary of State. any emergency happening, the deposit with the States should be returned to the Treasury. War with Mexico, which made the country bleed at purse and every pore, came, and though debt and deficiency run up to 120 millions, yet not a breath about return of eposits to the treasury was ever heard of. The unrepealed law is dead and unexecuted on the statute book, and there the provision still stares us out of countenance, to show its immorality, that it was in its very inception " in fraudem Constitutionis" 6th. Again : If Congress may so " regulate" lands

as to give them away, so they may "other property," for the two stand together in the same category. 7th. The system stimulates extravagance and engenders corruption in the States, as well as at Washngton. Virginia got \$2,198,000 from her three instalments in 1836. What became of it? Did it diminish taxation? Futile and foolish was the hope! \$249,000 only went to State expenditures, and \$1.-958,000 went to Bank loans, at a time when the Amount was appreciable in comparison with State Kingsbury, Cumberland county; Chas. D. Nixon, debt and liabilities; and it inflated appropriations so that we ran up our State debt from about 10 or 12 to 25 millions! Taxes increased largely from that very

date, and have been steadily rising ever since." 8th. The moral argument against looking to the Federal government for its surplus—and it needs every dollar it now has and more, for just and general national objects-the moral argument against calling upon Hercules to put his shoulder to the wheel. is stronger than all the material reasons put together. Teach the people to depend on that mode of making their great works, of lightening their tax burthers and of paying the public debt, and every nerve of self-reliance and of manly self-exertion will at once be relaxed! You will emasculate your peo-

This is but an epitome of what I have not time to aborate. You have but to go back to the journals of Congress to see my speeches and votes, and my opinions there have not changed, but been fortified by time. Hastily and respectfully,

Your obedient servant HENRY A. WISE.

gyman was rebuked by a brothe

Market Street, \$6. 48-

New York, April 2.—The Bremen steamer Constitution, from Antwerp on the 12th, and Southampton of the 17th, arrived here to-day. The news is

Bay of Hong Kong. The American alcop-of-war Levant was also in the harbor. The steamer San Jacinto had proceeded to Lintin to look after some the sheet-anchor of their safety from bankruptcy junks that had attempted to intercept the American

American ships and subjects not to intermeddle in that we may with tolerable safety estimate the pres- and death in China, beyond any other region seem the present troubles. Mr Parker's reply was not

Tea continued to advance at Shanghai, and the market was excited. Several chops of Congou had heen taken at fourteen taels, the same as sold for eight taels in October. A Paris letter says that a French charge left Mar-

to operate with the English forces conformably to tries, yet of late the importations from foreign counthe arrangements concluded between the two govern-largely on the Straits, the Phillippines, Siam, and rangements it is to put all the preliminary ar-largely on the Straits, the Phillippines, Siam, and I ussia is making preparations for a decisive cam-

paign in the Caucasus. She had one hundred thousand troops along the shores of the Caspian, and, besides, has secured the active co-ope ation of several have been wholly inadequate to provide for the pubnative chiefs.

The steamship Indiana, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th. The political news is unimportant. The Paris cor-

respondent of the Lendon Times says that the King of but without reference to these, I am disposed to be- During the strugg e between Charles I. and the Par-Prassia has sent new instructions to the conference, lieve that there is a greater increase in the numbers liament, Virginia, under Sir William Berkeley, (as

more imposing aspect. General Pesuela is spoken of of rivers, fires, ravages of locusts, bad seasons, and their birth, by being subject to any other government" for the chief command.

A despatch from Copenhagen says that the Sound dues treaty was duly signed on the 14th of March. The overland China mail had arrived at London. Its advices confirm the telegraphic accounts of the ply of food beyond its present productiveness, conwholesale attempts at poisoning by the bakers of sidering that hand husbandry has given to cultivation According to Clarendon, Sir William Berkley was so Its advices confirm the telegraphic accounts of the Hong Kong. Several hundred persons had been more of a horticultural than an agricultural charac- assured of the loyalty of the inhabitants, and so im-

poisone i, but none fatally. The proprietor of the bakery was arrested on his way to Mac. o. and was to be tried immediately at trasted with the complete absence of emigration into America." In consequence of this open defiance of Hong Kong.

A large number of junks was collecting for the purpose of attacking Hong Kong, and some fears were entertained by the English on account of the smallness of their land forces. An application was is cultivated to the greatest possible extent, but that other American colonies, or foreign nations; and a made to the governor general of India for a regiment it is insufficient to supply the necessities of the over- fleet was finally dispatched, under Sir George Aysone. of troops, which was refused.

Four Days Later from Europe_Arrival of the Asia. NEW YORK, April 4 - The Cunard steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 21st ult., sr- population derive their means of support from fish- From Barbadoes, Captain Ayscue sent Capt. Denived here this forenoon.

The English papers are almost entirely filled with electioneering matters. Parliament will probably be dissolved on Monday next.

The third meeting of the Neufchatel conference will be held immediately, favorable instructions having been received from Prussia. A conference upon the small handfilet in the care of a child. Fishing stituted a majority of the population, assisted by the the condition of Turkish principalities will be held in Paris, probably in June.

Austria, it is reported, is on the point of breaking off diplomatic relations with Sardinia, and that the Sardinian chambers have voted a large sum for for-

The Mexican envoy has arrived at Madrid. The treaty abolishing the Danish Sound dues was signed on the 14th. The Asia brings the text of the

treaty The British are having a difficulty with Japan .-

The Prussian minister at Constantinople has de China not only supply large provisions of fish—they the privileges of the free people of England—and hundred Poles fitted out by English sympathizers who have landed in Circassia.

The steamship Fulton, from New York, touched at Cowes on the 20th. The steamship Circassian sailed from Liverpool on the 19th for St. Johns, N. F.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies voted five millions of francs to put the fortifications of Alessandria in an immediate state of defence. Full instructions were sept from Cadiz on the 12th

March to the governor general of Havana respecting the difficulties with Mexico.

1. Tenant right, as recently modified. 2. The disendowment of all religious sects, and the by ambulatory salesmen, who wend their way through

abolition of the Irish Church as a State establish-3. Religious equality, involving the repeal of the

ecclesiastical titles act. 4. The enlargement of the country franchises. 5. The abolition of the property qualifications.

A modification of the French cabinet is again discussed. It is believed that the object is to incorpo-

rate the cabinet with the Department of State and

imperial household It was rumored that Concha would be recalled from Cuba. Doubtful. The text of the Sound dues treaty is published. vessels passing the bells or sound; also to maintain

lights, buoys, &c., at the approaches of its ports, and along the coasts, &c. CHINA .- Private letters received in Paris state that the baker and three accomplices bad been convicted cial islands which float upon the lakes. of an attempt to poison the British charge at Hong-Kong, and shot. It is said that a great portion of

Canton, both within and without the walls, has been destroyed. The Paris correspondent of the London Daily News asserts positively that negotiations are progressing between France and England for the sending of a

French army of 20,000 men to China. Latest News. LONDON, Saturday noon.-It was announced in arliament this morning that it is the Queen's intention to immediately dissolve Parliament, in order to ascertain in the most constitutional manner the sense of the people in the present state of public affairs.

A despatch from Paris says that the King of Prussia has finally agreed to settle the Neufchatel difficulty, renouncing his rights on the condition that the title of Prince of Neufchatel be reserved to the Prissian Crown, that he be allowed for four years the revenues of his ancient domains in the Canton, and that an amnesty be granted his partisans

Boston to Livernool.

The Asia brings nearly two millions of francs.

New Granada and the United States. NEW YORK, April 1 .- The New York Herald has special dispatch, which says that Commissioner Morse and Mr. Bowline, have entirely failed in their mission to the New Granada Government for reparation for the Panama massacree.

The New York Times of to-day has a strong article in relation to Kansas affairs, regretting that the free State settlers have resolved to take no part in the election. It cannot perceive what they can possibly gain by such a step. If they meditate a revolution

SLORE & PRINT B BRO'S

Bay of Hong Kong. The American sloop-of-war Levant was also in the harbor. The steamer San Jacinto had proceeded to Lintin to look after some junks that had attempted to intercept the American steamer Lily.

Commissioner Leh had addressed the American commissioner Leh had addressed the American commissioner, asking why he had not ordered the approximate correctness of the official document, and of starvation when the little store is exhausted. Life

population pressing more and more heavily upon, and suffering more and more severely from, an inadequate supply of food. Though there are periods when ex-Famine has, notwithstanding, committed dreadful cone of suggested alliances. ravages, and the provisions of the Imperial granaries

The constant flow of emigration from China, con-China, is striking evidence of the redundancy of the

The multitudes of persons who live by the fisher-

population

ies in China afford evidences not only that the land flowing population; for agriculture is held in high honor in China, and the husbandman stands next in refuse to embrace the pacific overtures which a comrank to the sage or literary man in the social hierar- mission, accompanying the expedition were authorchy. It has been supposed that nearly a tenth of the ized to produce. by night and fishing by day, -fishing in moonlight, by torchlight, and in utter darkness,-fishing in boats for weeks on the wildest of seas, -fishing by cormorants,-fishing by divers,-fishing with lines, with baskets, by every imaginable decoy and device.fisherman in his craft. There is no lake, no pond, e considerable quantities of edible roots and

ry, rear their families, and die-who, in a word, begin and end their existence on the water, and never have or dream of any shelter other than the roof, garded as usurpers; and without leaving the colony, and who seldom tread except on the deck or boards of their sampans-shows to what an extent the land where, as a private individual, he continued to be is crowded, and how inadequate it is to maintain the The Irish liberals have adopted their electioneering cucumbers of the soil. In the city of Canton alone programme, of which the following are the leading it is estimated that 300,000 persons dwell upon the surface of the river; the boats, twenty or thirty deep, cover some miles, and have their wants supplied every accessible passage. Of this vast population. some dwell in decorated river boats used for every purpose of license and festivity, for theatres, for concerts, for feasts, for gambling, for lust, for solitary and social recreations; some crafts are employed in conveying goods and passengers, and are in a state of constant activity; others are moored, and their owners engaged as servants or laborers on shore .-Indeed their pursuits are nearly as various as those of the land population. The immense variety of boats which are found in Chinese water has never been adequately described. Some are of enormous size, and are used as magazines for salt or rice-oth-Denmark engages not to levy any dues whatever on ess have all demestic accom nodations, and are employed for the transit of whole families, with all their domestic attendants and accommodations, from one place to another. Not only are land and water crowded with Chinese, but many dwell upon artifi-

In all parts of China to which we have access we which is capable of producing anything, but that, from the value of land and the surplus of labor, cultivation is rather that of gardeners than of bushandoften unavailable, are by a succession of artificial terraces, turned to a profitable account. Every little bit of roil, though it be only a few feet in length and breadth, is turned to account; and not only is the purface of the land thus cared for, but every device is employed for the gathering together of every article that can serve for manure. Scavengers are con stantly clearing the streets of the stercoraceous filth: the closes are farmed by the speculators in human ordures; the most populous places are often made offensive by the means taken to prevent the precious deposits from being lost. The fields in China have almost always large earthenware vessels for the reception of the contributions of the peasant or the there.

The Asia passed off Tuskar, on 22d ult., the steam ship City of Washington, for Liverpool; same day off Kig-ale, passed the Cunard steam ship Niagara, from Rosson to Liverpool applied with most untiring industry. In this colony of Hong Kong I scarely ever ride out without finding the Empire," with those of England, Scotland and some little bit of ground either newly cultivated of clearing for cultivation.

The Chinese, again, have no prejudice whatever as regards food; they eat anything and everything from in the butchers' shops, large dogs skinned and hangsea slug is an aristocratic and costly delicacy which Type Washington City.

Washington April 1. Mr. Applying has been also painted Assistant Secretary of State.

It is ramped that Wm. A. Harris, formerly a representative in Congress from Virginia, will be editor of the Union.

Sampson Harris, a member of Congress from Also in Kanssa; and Charles E. Mix chief of Indian.

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Value for the election in is never wanting, any more than the edibles birds'

A clergyman was rebuked by a brother of the cloth a few days ago for smoking. The sulprit replied that he used the weed in moderation. "What do you call moderation to implicate the other, "one cigar at a time."

The law for the election in Kanesa provides that all free white male citizens of the United States resident for the law for the election to titled to vote for members of the Constitutional Court of largely has not officially transpired, it is acceptant whatever to any test that he is left dropped as by the decision of the Residue of Col. S. Print - China -d-Sig Agent for the Proprietor

A letter addressed to the Registrar General, London, by Sir John Bewring, has been published in the Journal of the Statistical Society. We make the following extracts from this interesting document, which was written in July, 1855:—

There has been no official coness taken since the There has be

I have seen ponds which are the habitual recepta.

ent population of the Chinese empire as between in a state of perpetual activity. The habits of the 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 of human beings.

I think there is abundant evidence of redundant all give a wonderful impulse to the procreative affections.

traordinary barvests enable the Chinese to transport cerns of families. Scarcely is a child born in the nce, the principal food of the people, from one pro- higher ranks of life, are the question of its future seilles on the 12th for China, with instructions for rice, the principal food of the people, from one pro-the admirals of the French fleets in the China seas vince to another, and sometimes even to foreign coun-espousal becomes a frequent topic of discussion. There is a large body of professional match-makers. other places, to fill up a vast deficiency in supply .- | accommodate differences, to report on the pros and

The Old Dominion. Virginia has borne this sobriquet almost from time lie wants. It is true that cultivation has been great- immemorial, and we have had the curiosity to trace ly interfered with by intestinal disorders, and that or inquire into its origin. It grew out of the loyalty there has been much destruction by inundations, in-cendiarism, and other accidental or transitory causes; fusal to recognize the protectorate of Cromwell.— Pressia has sent new instructions to the conference, to the effect that the recognition of his rights to the of the population than in the home production of sowereastly of Neufchatel is the express condition of food for their use. It must be remembered, too, that his remaining that sovereignty.

The Spanish expedition against Mexico assumes a lead to the destruction of food—such as the overflow and would never degenerate from the condition of the condition of the condition of the population than in the home production of Governor) then contained 20,000 inhabitants, remaining the causes which lead to the destruction of food—such as the overflow and would never degenerate from the condition of the condition of the population than in the home production of ed true to the King, and the Colonist, by a solemn while the race is thus augmenting, the causes which lead to the destruction of food—such as the overflow and would never degenerate from the condition of the condition of the condition of the population than in the home production of ed true to the King, and the Colonist, by a solemn while the race is thus augmenting, the causes which lead to the destruction of food—such as the overflow and would never degenerate from the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the population than in the home production of the condition other calamities-are to a great extent beyond the After the unfortunate monarch had been beheaded, control of human prudence or human exertion. It she acknowledged the authority of the fugitive Prince, would be difficult to show what new element could his son, and actually continued the provincial gobe introduced which would raise up the native sup- vernment, under a commission which the latter sent pressed with confidence of ultimate success, that he wrote to the young Prince, "almost inviting him to the power of Parliament, an ordinance was passed declaring the refractory colonists notorious robbers and traitors, prohibiting all intercourse with them, either by the people of England, the inhabitants of

> eries. Hundreds and thousands of boats crowd the nis with a small squadron, to land his force and drive coast of China -- sometimes acting in communities. Sir Wm. Berkeley out of Virginia; as to whose prosometimes independent and isolated. There is no ceedings, on the arrival of the fleet within the Capes species of craft by which a fish can be inveigled of Virginia, historians widely differ. Beverly, Oldwhich is not practised with success in China-every mixion, Burke and Graham assert that he made a variety of net, from vast seines, embracing miles, to great show of resistance with the royalists, who con-Dutch ships in the harbor; but Bancroft, citing contemporary authorities of the highest value, says that of all sizes, -fishing by those who are stationary on no sooner had the Guinea frigate entered within the the rock by the seaside, and by those who are absent waters of the Chesapeake, than quoting from Clarendon " all thoughts of resistance were laid aside."-Bancroft further mentions, as characteristic of Virginians even at that early period, "that they refused to There is no liver which is not staked to assist the surrender to force, but yielded by a voluntary deed and mutual compact." This deed of surrender stipwhich is not crowded with sellers of live fish, who ulated for a complete indemnity as to all past offencarry their commodity in buckets of water, saving all ces, and that the colonists recognizing the authority another day's service. And the lakes and ponds of commonwealth, and into an equal participation in all particularly that the Provincial Assembly should reseeds, which are largely consumed by the people .- tain its wonted functions, and the colonists have as Among these the esculent arum, the water chesnut free trade, as the people of England, to all places and (scirpus tuberosus nelumbium,) are the most remarka- all nations, and be free from all taxes, customs, and impositions whatsoever; without the consent of their The enormous river population of China, who live assembly"-thus early insisting on the principle that only in boats, who were born and educated, who mar- " taxation, without representation, is tyrranny."-Berkley, a true and royal cavalier, disdained to make any stipulation for himself with those whom he rein March, 1852, withdrew to a retired situation universally respected and beloved, biding his time, until a counter revolution in the mother country should summon him once more to defy the republican forces of England, and restore the ascendency of rovalty in Virginia.

> In the interval between 1652 and 1660, the Burgesses of Virginia successively elected Richard Bennett, Edward Diggs and Samuel Mathews, to the office of Governor, under allegiance to Oliver Cromwell, and on his death, in 1618, to his son, Richard Cromwell. But, on the death of Governor Matthews, in 1660, the people, prompted by discontent, with certain commercial restrictions imposed by the Protectorate, did not wait for a new commission, but elected Sir William Berkely Governor, and by "an obilging violence compelled him to accept the government." He, however, refused to act under the usurpers, or to yield to the wishes of the colonists, unless they would unite with him in risking life and fortune for the exile King. "This," says Beverley, was their dearest wish; and, therefore, with a unanimous voice, they told him they were ready to hazard all for the King." This occurred before the King's return to England, and was the result of signal and unexampled loyalty. Berkeley then acquiesed in the choice of the people and assumed the helm; find not only that every foot of ground is cultivated and, thereupon, he forthwith "proclaimed Charles II, King of England, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia," and caused all processes to be issued in the royal name. Thus his majesty was actually King in Virmen. The sides of hills, in their natural declivity ginia before he was King in England-and hence, has Virginia ever since borne the honored title of "The Old Dominion." On the restoration of Charles II to the throne of his ancestors, he sent a new commission to Sir William Berkeley, and granted him permission to visit England. He was received by the King with kindness, and tradition narrated that the King, in compliment to the colony wore at his

coronation a robe made of silk sent from Virginia. The Massachusetts Historical Society has in its cossession a coin having on one side " a head and the words Georgius, III. Rex;" and on the other side a shield, on which are quartered the arms of England. Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia, the whole surmounted by a crown, and encircled with the words, Virginia, 1773." A similar com was dug up, some years since, in Virginia, when a description of it was published, apocryphally ascribing to Charles II., on his ascension to the throne, the quartering of the coat of arms of Virgina, as an "independent member of Ireland in token of gratitude for the loyalty of the

The loyalty of the Old Dominion, which once had a king for its source and object, is now, notwithwhich they can derive nutrition. Dogs, especially standing her ancient and still undiminished devotion puppies, are habitually so d for food; and I have seen to "compact," and indeed, in perfect keeping therewith, transferred to the Union in all its original ing with their vicera by the side of pigs and goats. brightness, purity and strength; and she is about to Even to sate and mice the Chinese have no objection render her identification with the Union yet more neither to the flesh of monkeys and snakes; the complete, by accepting the guardianship for the nations homage of the Mecca of America, the tomb of Washington. - Charleston Courier.